Two Parts
10 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,732. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—10 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

BLOOD MAY BE SPILLED

A Bitter Feeling Between the Pennsylvania Factions.

QUAY FIGHTING FOR POLITICAL LIFE

The Control of Convention Hall the First Question to be Decided—Both Sides Seemingly Confident.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 25.—The fight for Chairman of the State Republican Committee is now centred at the State capital. The leaders of both sides are here in great numbers to line up their forces for the struggle. The battle will open to-morrow, when a meeting of the State Committee will be held to prepare the roll of delegates to the State Convention. Chairman Gilkeson and his friends will not attend the meeting. The friends of Senator Quay have decided to institute proceedings in the Dauphin County Court to compel the Chairman to surrender all books and documents belonging to this body. An investigation committee will also be appointed to examine his accounts and try to discover what has become of the $90,000 collected by him to run the Gubernatorial campaign last Fall.

The feeling between the two factions is very bitter, and it looks as if blood will be shed before the fight is settled. Chairman Gilkeson has secured possession of the convention hall, and will select the Sergeants at Arms and doorkeepers. The Quay people will also have a set of officials, and the chances are there will be a riot when the Quayites attempt to take charge of the hall.

The city is crowded with politicians to-night from every quarter of the State. David Martin, the leader of the Philadelphia "combine," arrived this evening, and is at the Executive Mansion, the guest of Gov. Hastings. Lieut. Gov. Lyon and ex-State Treasurer Boyer are here assisting Senator Quay in the direction of his campaign. Both sides will hold caucuses on Tuesday to outline the plans for the final contest in the State Convention, which will be held Wednesday.

Matthew Stanley Quay,
Who Has Probably Defeated His Enemies in Pennsylvania.

The most conservative politicians claim Quay will win, but Gov. Hastings and other Administration leaders profess to be absolutely confident of the re-election of Col. Gilkeson.

It looks now as if the six Republican Judges of the Superior Court appointed recently by Gov. Hastings, with the exception of Judge Wickham, ex-friend of Senator Quay, will be defeated for nomination by the Senator if he secures control of the convention.

The roll, as made up by Chairman Gilkeson, seats the five delegates of the Hastings party in the First and Fifth Districts of Philadelphia and the delegate elected from Wyoming County, who has announced himself as opposed to Quay.

In Wyoming County, R. P. Northrup was elected last Winter, before the present fight was on, and not long ago he announced himself as opposed to Quay. The county is favorable to the Senator, and when Northrup made his announcement the County Chairman reconvened the convention and elected H. W. Bardwell in place of Northrup.

This contest from Wyoming County and the five from Philadelphia are about the only contests that are likely to be seriously considered by the Committee on Credentials, as the alleged contests in Elk and Schuylkill Counties have practically no substantial basis. Even the publication to-night by Chairman Gilkeson of the roll of delegates throws no light on the possible make-up of the convention as far as favoring either faction is concerned, as there are about sixty uninstructed delegates who hold the balance of power.

MATT QUAY'S GRIM FIGHT.

Every Republican Leader in Pennsylvania Pitted Against Him.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—Those who do not believe that Matthew Stanley Quay is one of the best political organizers in the country may have their views regarding him changed by the news from Harrisburg next Wednesday. That day he will probably be elected Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania, and his victory will mean the defeat of every other conspicuous leader of his party in the State. During the past two months he has been fighting the combined forces of the politicians, the corporations, and most of the newspapers.

The result of the fight is of National importance inasmuch as the winner will control the Pennsylvania delegation to the next Presidential Convention. On the result, also, there hinges the selection of Senator Quay for Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Were McKinley, Reed, Harrison, or any other of the prominent Presidential possibilities in a position to know what Quay has accomplished here during the last few weeks he would not hesitate very long in the choosing of a manager for his campaign.

The factional fight started when the Republican Party was in the zenith of its power and had elected Gen. Daniel H. Hastings Governor by a majority of 250,000 votes. Quay helped to make Hastings a candidate and helped to elect him. No sooner had the latter taken his seat in the executive chair at Harrisburg than he became one of a number of State politicians who quietly plotted for the overthrow of their political master. Quay had been a leader for so long that the little fellows who wanted a chance decided to join forces in a fight to defeat him, and each of them hoped in the scramble that would follow to get some considerable personal reward.

In this city the battle opened with a defeat for Quay at the Mayoralty election last S. ing. His candidate for Mayor was Senator Boies Penrose, and when orders were issued for his followers to work for Penrose they did it with every manifestation of approval and good will. Quay's chief lieutenants here wer David Martin and Charles A. Porter, who were the recognized local leaders of the party. To all intents and purposes, they used their efforts in the interest of Senator Penrose, and the latter's canvass moved along with every indication of swift and unqualified victory.

But the night before the nominating convention was held, Martin and his anti-Quay followers turned traitors, and, with the methods hitherto known only to the Mafia, defeated Penrose. At the last minute, and when it was too late for the young candidate to overcome the treachery of his false friends, another nominee in the person of Charles F. Warwick, was pushed through the convention. The nomination of Warwick was accomplished with so much cold-blooded disregard of political decency, if not of truth and fair play, that a revulsion of feeling against the men who were responsible for it came with the dawn of another day.

Quay did not hesitate as to what course he would pursue. He announced that he proposed to have new leaders in Philadelphia, and that if he could not drive such men as Martin and Porter out of politics he would get out himself.

Senator Penrose and ex-Magistrate Israel W. Durham took hold of the Quay end of the party in this city and immediately started an organization and a machine of their own. There seemed to be little hope of their success at first. Martin and Porter were in absolute control of the city, and enjoyed all the advantages that came from unlimited patronage, fat municipal contracts, and a cordial friendship of the city administration of which Mayor Warwick was the head. There were lots of little politicians in the city who would have been glad to side with the rebels in what seemed to be their hopeless contest, but they were deterred from doing so by the fear that such a move would result in their own political death.

The deliberate statement by Senator Quay that he proposed to risk everything on the result of his battle with the Philadelphia leaders had a remarkable effect in the politics of the State. There was a hurried conference of all the leaders, and after several days of secret deliberations it was announced that the combined forces of the party in Pennsylvania would join with the Philadelphia leaders in an effort to beat the Senator. When Quay learned of the combination forming against him, he announced himself as a candidate for Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

Then the battle broke in all its fury. On the one side was the Philadelphia combination of Mayor Warwick and Leaders Martin and Porter, Gov. Hastings, Christopher L. Magee, the astute Pittsburg leader; Charles Emory Smith, ex-Minister to Russia and editor of The Philadelphia Press; B. Frank Gilkeson, present State Chairman and State Banking Commissioner; George B. Orlady, the Huntingdon County leader; Chief Clerk Fetterolf of the House of Representatives, and the solid organization of every city and county which these men represented.

On the other side was Quay.

On top of this powerful combination came the appointment by Gov. Hastings of seven Judges to the newly created Superior Court of the State. Six of these Judges were Republicans and one was a Democrat. Whether Gov. Hastings named them in the interest of the anti-Quay movement, it remains as an indisputed fact that these Judges took the field as active supporters of the new combination. They represented widely different portions of the State, and each one was a lawyer with some pretension to political leadership in his own home. Their united stand against Quay at the beginning of the fight undoubtedly did him a great deal of harm, but in the end it has seemed to help him. When these same Judges come up for renomination, there will be a hot fight made against them.

From the first Quay had a strong popular following which did not weaken or waver as the odds piled up against him. There are sixty-seven counties in the State, and as their primary elections were held at different times opportunity was given for close and individual attention to the various contests. The anti-Quay combination put out Chairman Gilkeson for re-election against Quay, and the result of this was a direct and clear-cut issue in every county between the two factions. Men who were candidates for delegates to the State Convention announced themselves as favoring either Quay or Gilkeson, and there was no reason why anybody should be deceived as to how he voted. Quay himself raised the issue by his own candidacy.

As one county after another voted and the returns began to come in, it appeared that the Senator was making a game fight. His popular strength surprised even his most sanguine friends, and there was something about the fight he was waging that brought him sympathy and support where he least expected it. Allegheny County, owned by Chris Magee, returned twenty-two out of its twenty-seven delegates against him, but he did not weaken for a moment. Lackawanna and Luzerne went the same way, with fourteen more delegates. But Quay only smiled and kept on fighting. He heard stories that the other side was spending thousand upon thousands of dollars to defeat him, but his imperturable good humor was not ruffled for an instant.

Then better news began to come in. One county after another elected Quay delegates, until the number of the supporters in the convention became threatening to the opposition. As this manifestation of his strength increased, his friends worked harder in his interest, and disaffections on the other side became apparent. Many of the half-hearted followers of the Martin-Porter-Hastings-Magee combine repented of their desertion of their old-time leader, and flocked back into the Quay camp.

As the battle swung around toward Philadelphia, every other county in the State having finished voting, both sides claimed a victory. There are 280 delegates in a State Convention, and of these seventy come from this city. Of those elected from the country Quay had a majority. At the beginning of the fight Leader Martin had predicted that he would get no more than three from Philadelphia, and even on this basis his friends thought he had an even chance of victory. With the party organization against him, with every office holder working night and day for the other side, with barrels of money on tap, and with the police guarding the primaries in the interests of the opposition, it looked as if Leader Martin's estimate might be pretty near the mark.

The primaries in this city were held last Tuesday night, and the vote in each of the thirty-seven wards was unprecedented in size. There was a good deal of fighting, a good deal of noise, and a good deal of vote buying on both sides, but when the smoke of battle cleared away it was seen that nobody had been seriously hurt. Instead, however, of getting three votes, Quay secured seventeen, with a prospect of getting five more. In two wards, involving five additional delegates, there are contests, and he thinks he can secure the votes of four of these. The four represent a majority vote of the party, but they could not secure their credentials from the regular organization.

As a result of the city primaries, Quay may get as many as thirty votes from Philadelphia in the convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday, and he is certain of receiving not less than seventeen. The city election was a pronounced victory for him, and it has had such a pronounced influence throughout the State that some of the delegates who have heretofore been cast as doubtful are willing now to cast their political fortunes unreservedly with him. He has carried forty-three counties entirely, and has divided the delegations in nine others, while the anti-Quay people have elected solid delegations from but nine counties. The rest are still classed as doubtful. The size of the anti-Quay vote is swelled materially by the large delegations from Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

MARIE WENT TO ROCKAWAY ALONE

The Rest of the Family Spent the Day Looking for Her in the City.

Six-year-old Marie Cantasino went to Rockaway alone yesterday morning on the steamer Grand Republic.

She made a day of it and had a good time while her father, "Nick," of 46 Baxter Street, and the police were scouring the city in search of her.

The whole Cantasino family arose early yesterday for a day's outing, and were about to board the steamer at the Battery at 10 o'clock when little Marie was missed. The family didn't go aboard.

Marie was not landed in this city until 7 o'clock last night. Park Policeman Dillon then took her to the Old Slip Station. When she came off the steamer she was crying pitifully, and calling "Mama! Mama!" with nearly every breath. She is a pretty child, with dark flowing hair and soft, dark brown eyes, and was neatly dressed in white. Sergt. Wall sent her home in charge of a policeman.

REVENUES OF THE NATION

How the Treasury Can Control the Outflow of Legal Tenders.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION PROPOSED

A Plan to Give the Secretary Discretion to Issue Temporary Treasury Certificates at Will.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The marked improvement in the public revenues during July and August is likely to change materially some of the plans for legislation which have been under discussion, in view of the meeting of Congress. It is now believed that the Treasury is less in need of an absolute increase of the general cash balance than of some means of controlling the outflow of legal-tender paper and of gold by discretion vested in the Secretary of the Treasury to restrain the redundant volume of paper currency.

The method which is now under discussion at the Treasury for effecting this object is the same as that recommended by Secretary Carlisle in his annual report for 1893—the issue of temporary Treasury certificates. Secretary Carlisle urged this course several times upon committees of Congress, but he declared that the issue of such certificates was not an imperative necessity for purely revenue purposes at the last session. The question now is, whether the issue of such certificates, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, would not give the Secretary power to protect the gold reserve, which is now lacking. It is not thought desirable, with a general cash balance of $182,000,000, to increase permanently the reserve in the Treasury. That would become necessary if long-term bonds were issued, unless the accumulated surplus was subsequently applied to the redemption of the 4½ per cent. bonds, continued by Secretary Windom, and these amount to only $25,364,500.

The ordinary receipts of the Treasury are now running at a rate which affords an average of about $29,000,000 per month. This would amount to $348,000,000 per year and would be only about $11,000,000 less than the estimated expenditures, according to Secretary Carlisle's last annual report. The deficit since the beginning of the fiscal year, on July 1, has already exceeded this amount, but this was partly because of the large payments of interest in July, which will be offset by the receipts for the quarter ending Sept. 30, and partly because of the large amounts which are required by disbursing officers at the beginning of the fiscal year. The accounts of many of these officers are closed at the end of the year, and they draw a lump sum to afford them a working balance through the new year, in addition to the exact amount required to meet the expenses of the month.

These drafts, especially those of the War Department, have carried the expenditures for July and August far above the normal average, and there is likely to be no further deficit throughout the year, unless receipts again decline. Customs receipts have been running at the rate of more than $500,000 per day, and are not expected to show much falling off. The internal revenue receipts have not yet reached quite so large a figure, but their increase is expected to be progressive, now that the stocks of whisky withdrawn from bond last Summer, in anticipation of the increase in the tax, are becoming exhausted.

This condition of the revenue, if maintained throughout the year, will obviate the necessity for the levy of new taxes. The President and Secretary Carlisle will be relieved of the obligation of a struggle with Congress over the direction which new revenue legislation shall take, and the Republican leaders will be enabled to adopt a policy of masterly inactivity, upon the ground that the revenue is sufficient, until they can be returned to power to reconstruct the entire tariff system. This situation will be gratifying in many respects to the party managers on both sides, who dislike the responsibility of adopting an affirmative policy on the eve of a Presidential election. The Republican majority in the new House of Representatives will be strongly urged to restore a duty on wool and to pass other tariff measures, but they ridiculed the Democrats so much for their "popgun bills" in the Fifty-second Congress and there will be so little use in passing bills to be vetoed at the White House that the leaders will probably decide to take no action. They have maintained that more revenue was essential to carry on the Government, but they will be able to assert their consistency if they meet the issue by giving authority to issue temporary Treasury certificates instead of levying new taxes.

Secretary Carlisle has not been an advocate at any time of throwing upon the Government the conduct of a banking business or the control of the money market, but he finds the Treasury in a position under existing laws where it is compelled to do a banking business and to maintain $500,000,000 of legal-tender paper money at a parity with gold. He pointed out in his report for 1893 that "he is allowed no opportunity to take advantage of changes in the situation favorable to the interests of the Government," and he suggested "the necessity for such legislation as will make the department more independent of speculative interests and operations, and enable it to maintain the credit of the Government upon a sound and secure basis."

An obvious manner of reaching these results and preventing the constant drain upon the gold reserve is to give discretion to the Secretary as to the volume of legal tenders afloat. The argument of those who had contended that the Treasury needed more revenue to maintain gold payments is regarded as having the single basis of truth that a more ample revenue would permit the locking up of the greenbacks. The same result would be obtained in a more scientific manner by the issue of temporary Treasury certificates bearing a low rate of interest. They would not circulate as currency, except in a time of stringency, when they might be used to settle Clearing House balances. The Secretary could issue them when the currency appeared to be redundant, in discharge of Government obligations, and permit the accumulation of the ordinary currency receipts in the Treasury vaults. He would thus produce a contraction, which might arrest, in a measure, the outflow of gold, and would be able to expand the currency again at will, in case of necessity of calling in the certificates for redemption and paying out notes.

It is believed that only by some such power can the Treasury maintain the gold reserve without a new issue of bonds until the election of another Democratic Congress, capable of dealing intelligently with the subject of banking reform. No banking legislation is expected from Mr. Reed's Congress, which will meet the approval of President Cleveland, and a new issue of bonds will be necessary with the resumption of gold exports next Spring, unless there is some change in existing conditions. This change may come as the result of the absorption of the existing volume of currency in an enlarged commercial movement, but the difficulty will recur again in a period of trade depression, and some discretionary power in the Secretary of the Treasury is regarded as the only means of averting it while the Government issues paper money.

GEORGE WATERS'S SUDDEN DEATH

Injured in a Railway Accident, but Was Thought to be Recovering.

George Waters, an importer, with place of business at 18 Dey Street, died Saturday at his home, at Ogden Avenue, near Devoe Street, from injuries which he received recently from a railway train at Saratoga.

Deputy Coroner Huber said last evening that he had viewed the body of Mr. Waters, and, after consultation with Dr. Ferguson, the family physician, had decided to make an autopsy at 11 o'clock this morning.

Dr. Huber learned that Mr. Waters suffered a dislocation of the patella of the left leg about seven weeks ago in the Saratoga accident, and also that there had been seven or eight subsequent dislocations of the same kneecap.

He was attended by Dr. Ferguson, and seemed to be doing well until Saturday evening, when he suddenly died. The Deputy Coroner said, in his judgment, the injury was insufficient in itself to cause death.

Mr. Waters seemed unusually bright Saturday night, and engaged in a social card game with his family during the evening. He died shortly after retiring for the night.

A MYSTERIOUS WOULD-BE SUICIDE

She Will Not Disclose Her Identity or the Reason for Her Act.

A young woman who attempted suicide Saturday night by jumping into the North River at the foot of Forty-ninth Street, and was rescued by a stranger and taken ashore by a corps of marines, under Night Guard Joyce of the receiving ship Minnesota, lying off West Fiftieth Street, persists in keeping her identity a secret.

She was taken to Yorkville Court from Roosevelt Hospital at the close of the morning watch yesterday by a policeman from the West Forty-seventh Street Station. She had persistently declined to give her name, and, when questioned by Magistrate Kudlich, finally said she was Jane Smith.

She would give neither her address nor a reason for her rash act, and was sent down stairs into the custody of Matron Lynch, there to remain until to-day, when the Magistrate will try to find out something about the girl.

MRS. NOE'S BLOOMERS VINDICATED

A Judge Says Women May Wear Comfortable Bicycling Costumes.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 25.—Judge Wilson yesterday dismissed the prosecution against Mrs. Noe, who was arrested Thursday for appearing on the streets in bloomers. In delivering his opinion, the Judge said:

"Women have a constitutional and God-given right to ride a bicycle, and they are bound to have some comfortable and appropriate dress therefor. Were Mrs. Noe a woman with one foot in the grave, and the other on a pedal; were she of a size that threatened to frighten horses and impede traffic; or were her habiliments of the sort originally designed by the woman whose name they bear, I should be disposed to give her the limit of the law.

"As it is, the case is dismissed at the city's cost."

A National Window-Glass Trust.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 25.—A meeting of all the window-glass manufacturers of the country will be held in Cleveland to-morrow to make the Indiana window glass combine, organized in this city July 1, National. The fifty-four plants of the United States will be included, and all will place their stock in a pool and establish a general selling agency to handle it. The original combination effected in this city took in only the twelve leading Indiana firms, but they had a corner on the whole market, controlling 350,000 of the 390,000 boxes. They showed what could be done by advancing the price of glass 25 per cent. in forty days. The National association, to be organized to-morrow, will make another advance of 15 per cent., making 40 per cent. in three months.

Treasurer Taylor Expects Immunity.

YANKTON, S. D., Aug. 25.—The friends of ex-Treasurer Taylor, now under sentence to prison, but out on habeas corpus proceedings, state that Taylor will be given immunity from punishment, or the sentence will be reduced to two years.

EXTRA FOR BREAD AND BUTTER

Mrs. Stephens Refused to Pay and O'Neill's Manager Had Her Arrested—She Will Bring Suit.

Mrs. Ella Stephens of Philadelphia is visiting friends at 34 East Ninth Street. Accompanied by two young women friends and a man, she spent yesterday in the country, returning at 8:30 o'clock last evening. The party entered O'Neill's restaurant, at 358 Sixth Avenue, and ordered a beefsteak for four, together with tomatoes and potatoes, and coffee for three. The bill, according to the menu card, amounted to $1.60. The waiter's check called for $1.90. Asked to explain, the waiter said the 30 cents was for extra service.

"What extra service?" asked Mrs. Stephens.

"Bread and butter," was the reply.

Mrs. Stephens refused to pay the overcharge. A policeman was summoned, and on her persistent refusal, Mrs. Stephens was arrested and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station. Her friends accompanied her, together with Manager Reynolds and the waiter who had served her.

A great crowd trailed in their wake. At the station house Mrs. Stephens explained that she and her husband had lately made a practice of dining at O'Neill's, and this was the first instance of any such charge being made for extras. The Sergeant informed her that on the complaint of the manager she would have to pay or be locked up.

She said she wished to be locked up, in order to test the legality of the charge. Her young women companions also wished to be locked up, but were informed that Mrs. Stephens would have to remain alone at the station on the charge as presented.

The latter then asked what redress she could have, and was told that she could sue the restaurant porprietor. She then paid the $1.90, under protest, demanded and received a receipt therefor. Mrs. Stephens declared that she will sue the proprietor of the restaurant. She declined to give the names of her friends.

Manager Reynolds said they always charged for extras as in Mrs. Stephens's case.

FIVE ADRIFT IN THE SOUND

Hartford Men's Skiff in a Lashing Sea—Rescued Off New-London by the Commodore.

NEW-LONDON, Aug. 25.—A party of friends of A. A. Old of Hartford, in a catboat, had a thrilling experience on Long Island Sound yesterday afternoon. A fierce southwest wind prevailed, that lashed the sea into a fury, and it was more than the little craft could stand. Off Sarah's Ledge, about 4:30, the squall struck the boat, carrying the mast out and straining the boat so that it leaked badly, threatening to fill and go down.

The five men aboard had no other chance for their life than to get into a small boat towing behind and signal for assistance from the first vessel that came in sight. The little boat would not hold five men; so one jumped overboard, holding to the stern while in the water.

The steamer Commodore, Capt. Dillon, soon bore in sight and picked up the party off New-London Light, bringing them in here early in the evening. The Captain declined any compensation and would not give the rescued men his address that they might compensate him later.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Hamilton Bonney and Fred Lyon, two young Rochester men, set out in a small sailboat from Charlotte, late Saturday afternoon, for Sodus. The breeze was twenty miles an hour, and they had to take a tow to get outside the piers. After sunset, when off Irondequoit Bay, their rudder was unshipped and they lost their centreboard, with the result that the boat was upset. Both men secured a hold on the boat, but when darkness had come on, Bonney, in spite of the protests of his companion, endeavored to swim ashore, a distance of four miles, for aid. He was drowned. The boat, with Lyons on the keel, drifted ashore three hours later. Lyons fainted at once and did not recover until nearly daylight.

DIVED, BROKE HIS NECK

Crowds on the Beach Witnessed David O'Connor's Death at Coney Island.

HUNDRED THOUSAND FOUND COMFORT

A Cooling Breeze Blew Ten Miles an Hour Nearly All Day — Ten Thousand at Manhattan Beach.

In view of hundreds of pleasure seekers at Coney Island yesterday, David O'Connor of this city lost his life while bathing off Balmer's Pavilion, at West Brighton. O'Connor dived, and those nearest him noticed he remained under the water a long time. When he came to the surface he was limp.

The man was dead when taken out of the water. It was found that he had broken his neck by the dive.

No friends were with O'Connor at the beach, but his identity was established by papers found in his clothing in the bathing pavilion. He was a gateman on the Sixth Avenue elevated railway in this city, unmarried, and lived at 6 Albany Street.

The official estimate of the number of persons at Coney Island yesterday placed it at 100,000. This is another way of saying that the West End was crowded sufficiently to fill the streets without blocking the passageways.

Most of the barrooms had real screens which gave a decent privacy to the drinkers inside, but a few of them had only the pretense of screens, over or under or around which the most short-sighted policemen could see the small glasses of beer with their large tops of foam standing on the counters.

There was a good breeze most of the day blowing at the rate of about ten miles an hour. When it fell, as it sometimes did, for a few minutes, every one on the island felt that the day was muggy, humid, and uncomfortable.

It might almost be called a babies' day at Coney Island, so many of this class of the community were there on undesigned exhibition. Toward nightfall, and when the sun had gone down, the strings of family parties, with mothers carrying the youngest babies, fathers carrying the next youngest, and tails of walking children following behind, made their way to the boats and trains.

Even though the attendance was only moderate according to Coney Island computation, there were many bad crushes at the departure platforms. With a crowd of adults this would have been a matter for good-natured chaffing, but with so many children in the throng it was not an agreeable sight to witness.

The Coney Island drama was played with the full week-day force, only that the performers had to wear street dress. The police regulations prohibited the appearance of "ladies" in tights, with the utmost effectiveness, though the sale of beer, which was equally a breach of the law, went on without molestation.

Expressions of regret could be heard on all sides that the Coney Island season was so nearly over. The ordinary method of reckoning limits the duration of activity on the island to the months of July and August, and as yesterday was the last Sunday in August many of the visitors felt that it would be their last trip to the seaside this season.

Perhaps it was the desire to make the day memorable which induced so many visitors to patronize the bathing pavilions. Usually only a comparatively small percentage of those who go to Coney Island on Sundays bathe. The women find it a more serious matter to reattire themselves satisfactorily in their Sunday clothes than they do in those which they are accustomed to wear week days, and in any case, yesterday was a great bathing day.

A Brooklyn pickpocket named Fleming was arrested for attempting to snatch the diamond shirt stud of a New-York man named Schneidean. When the thief was caught before he had run five yards, he wanted to restore the stolen property to its owner, but the police would not let him, and impounded the diamond stud as security that Schneidean would appear in court to prosecute the thief.

Those who went to Manhattan Beach had a delightful day. Their number was estimated at 10,000, which kept the dining tables comfortably filled in the afternoon and evening. The police attached to the Manhattan Beach Hotel were congratulating themselves yesterday on the ease with which the immense crowd that came to see the fireworks on Saturday night had been handled. By 11:30 they said, it had disappeared, and every train had left on time.

MORE SPANISH TROOPS FOR CUBA

Thirty Thousand Men Will Be Landed on the Island Within the Next Month—Cost of the War Enormous.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a Madrid dispatch, saying that the concentration of reinforcements for Cuba is proceeding rapidly throughout the kingdom. Several heavily laden steamers belonging to the Spanish Transatlantic Line started from Barcelona, Santander, Coruna, and Cadiz for Cuba during the past week with war stores.

Eight thousand cavalry, forming the first body of a total of 30,000, will be landed in Cuba before Sept. 20. Though Capt. Gen Campos declared that 30,000 would be sufficient, the Government will prepare 25,000 more, who will embark at the end of October, if their services should be necessary.

The cost of the war in Cuba up to the present time has been about $20,000,000. Since February the transport service alone has cost $1,000,000.

Official advices received in Madrid from Havana are to the effect that in several recent encounters the Government troops have been successful. Aug. 22, fifty-nine soldiers repulsed 350 men led by Maceo, who had made an attack on the Union Sugar Works. The Government loss was one killed.

Magowan Says It Is Blackmail.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 25.—Ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan, who was arrested upon a charge of alienating the affections of Mrs. John A. Barnes, upon the complaint of her husband, who sued Magowan for $100,000 damages, claims that the suit has been brought for the purpose of blackmail. Magowan said to-day that Barnes offered to settle with him for $8,000. The ex-Mayor denies having been with Mrs. Barnes at places named in the petition filed by Barnes in his proceedings for a divorce from his wife.

Ex-Mayor Magowan is preparing a statement for the press, which he says will vindicate him of the charges.

Murdered by a Woman.

CHADWELL, Va., Aug. 25.—One of "Andy" Sutton's hogs got into a corn patch belonging to "Andy" Bowling. Bowling drove it out and was assaulted by Sutton's wife, who threw stones at him. The first stone knocked out three of Bowling's teeth and stunned him. Mrs. Sutton climbed over the fence between her place and the ground outside the corn lot and struck Bowling a second blow in the temple, killing him instantly.

Five Per Cent. Increase in Wages.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 25.—The green-glass bottle wage scale for 1895-96 was settled Saturday at midnight with an advance of 5 per cent. over last year's wages. The Conference Committees were in session three days, and the compromise was the offer of the manufacturers, after an exhaustive discussion on trade and wages.

NEW-JERSEY FOREST FIRES

A Great Tract of Cedar Swamp Near Egg Harbor City Burned Over with Much Damage.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Aug. 25.—The people of this place had a terrible experience to-day fighting the forest fires which broke out this morning in Goose Pond, near the residence of Congressman Gardiner, west of this city. The tract of land consisted of dense cedar swamps, and the fire ate through the entire swamp in less than two hours and destroyed many thousand feet of sawed lumber and cedar pilings belonging to the Congressman. At noon the fire had crept up to within 200 feet of Mr. Gardiner's farm buildings.

Two fire alarms were sounded, which brought hundreds of persons to the scene, who set about putting out the fire around the buildings to save them from burning. The large fruit orchards and thriving fields of corn were burned away by the fire. The houses of Benjamin Butler, Jacob Green, and John Grease, which were in the midst of the flames, were badly blistered by the intense heat, but were saved.

Several railroad trains on both the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads, carrying excursionists, had narrow escapes from being fired in running by the burning mass of timber. The people in the trains were obliged to close the windows for fear of being suffocated by the smoke. The fire is still raging to-night, and it is feared that the houses of Messrs. Butler, Green, and Grease, and the Congressman's farm buildings, will be burned down before morning.

SPANISH PRIESTS KILLED

Latest Victims of the Anti-Foreign Feeling in China.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A dispatch to The Central News from Shanghai says that the latest victims of the anti-foreign feeling are two Spanish priests, who have been murdered by a Chinese mob at Hoyun.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Times to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Shanghai, saying that the inquiry into the massacre of missionaries at Ku-Cheng has been proceeding since Wednesday. All the members of the Consular commission have been present, but progress has been slow.

The dispatch adds that a Mohammedan rebellion has broken out in Kan Su, the most northwestern province of China, and is spreading. The situation is serious.

KILLED BY LONG ISLAND TRAINS

Two Men, One from Brooklyn, the Other from Jersey City, the Victims.

Edward Notter, sixty-five years old, of 129 Boerum Street, Brooklyn, was killed about midnight Saturday night at Atlantic Avenue and Crescent Street by a Long Island Railroad train.

Mr. Notter and his son Charles were returning from Woodhaven, and were walking to Crescent and Fulton Streets, to take an elevated railroad train, when another train rushed along from the opposite direction, and Mr. Notter was struck by the engine's pilot.

James Stacey, the engineer, was arrested.

John Crowley, fifty-five years old, of 100 Laidlaw Street, Jersey City, while crossing the Long Island Railroad track at King's Highway at 9 o'clock last night, was struck by a south-bound train and killed. His body was taken to Stillwell's Morgue.

PRINCETON STUDENTS TO BE PROSECUTED

Wyoming's Governor Will Enforce the Game Laws of the State.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Aug. 25.—Gov. Richards yesterday telegraphed orders to the Prosecuting Attorney of Natrona County to cause the arrest of the party of Princeton students who have just come in from a trip through the northern part of the State and report that they have killed a number of antelope.'

This is the geological expedition which was thought to be lost at the time of the Indian scare.

The Governor says he does not propose that the game laws of the State shall be violated by Indians or by hunters from the East, and intends to prosecute the party, if possible.

THE BIRDS DID NOT LIKE IT

Shut In a Store That Caught Fire. Some Were Almost Suffocated.

The parrots, canaries, and other birds in Holden's bird store at 240 Sixth Avenue had a bad time of it for a while yesterday afternoon. The store was closed for the day, but a gas burner which had been left burning Saturday night set fire to a window casing, and the place was quickly filled with smoke.

The birds were making a great noise, and some were almost suffocated when the janitor of a neighboring building burst the front door in and let the smoke out. An alarm was sent in, but the fire was extinguished with a few pails of water. The insurance more than covers the loss.

Planning for a Confederate Museum.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 25.—A resolution was adopted at the Houston Confederate re-union yesterday authorizing the appointment of a committee of one member from each Southern State or division to examine into and report upon the plans submitted by Charles Broadway Rouss of New-York for erecting a great building to be known as "Battle Abbey of the South," where the records, cherished relics, and mementos of the Southern people in the civil war are to be collected and preserved.

Died in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Mrs. Lena Marie Offerman of 361 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, who, with her husband and family, had been a guest at the Grand Union Hotel for some time, died at that hotel to-night of pneumonia, after an illness of eight days. She was sixty-seven years old. The remains will be sent to Brooklyn Monday for interment.

Amusements Open on Sunday.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 25.—The amusement places which Mayor Stoy has been trying to keep closed on Sunday were open to-day, and in full blast. Mayor Stoy ordered the proprietors to close up their resorts, but they refused to do so. No arrests were made.

Killed by a Railroad Train.

Ernest Bergquist of Branchville, Conn., was struck by a train on the New-York Central Railroad early yesterday morning and was killed. A letter found on his person disclosed his identity and his intention to commit suicide.

White Squadron in Massachusetts Bay.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Aug. 25.—The four ships of the white squadron which are due at Boston to-morrow morning have been moving about Massachusetts Bay to-day and will probably steam into port early to-morrow morning.

A Quiet Sunday at Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 25.—The President was with his family all day, as is his usual custom Sunday. There were no callers, but as usual a number of outsiders drove to Gray Gables to look at the place.

Secretary Lamont's Short Stop-Over.

Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont arrived in this city yesterday. He went to Washington in the afternoon.

DRY IN MANY SECTIONS

Police, However, Did Not Get Very Close to Complete Success.

SALOON MEN ARE NOT YET A UNIT

Some Commanders May Have Placed Too Much Reliance on the Statement of Lawyer House.

ONLY THIRTY-SEVEN ARRESTS MADE

The Bowery Decidedly "Wet"—Worry in the Fourth Precinct—Liquor Men Acting as Spies.

Excise arrests Sunday, July 28....	121
Excise arrests Sunday, Aug. 4.....	99
Excise arrests Sunday, Aug. 11....	117
Excise arrests Sunday, Aug. 18....	60
Excise arrests Sunday, Aug. 25....	37

The dominating aspiration of police administration, the closing of every place where alcoholic beverages are sold, was not gratified yesterday.

While saloon keepers whose example should be a factor in the attainment of the end aimed at closed their places so that good faith was established beyond peradventure, other publicans of the class who have heretofore cred, "If —— shuts up, I will," were apparently disposed to wait until the meeting to-morrow night of the Wine, Liquor, and Beer Dealers' Central Association at Terrace Garden before cheerfully acquiescing in the stipulation made last Friday by Lawyer House before Justice Jerome and Recorder Goff.

Anent this meeting there were some tart comments and startling predictions yesterday. In the opinion of some there will be a "monkey and parrot" time when the question of ratifying the stipulation is brought up, and the least pertinent inquiry will be in regard to the authorization which Mr. House had when he made a pledge in the name of the association.

One of the predictions was that the Central Association will, when it adjourns, not be a unit on the question at issue.

The Breach Between Dealers.

On the other hand, the breach between the 5,500 members of the association, if it is a unit on the question of acquiescence as to Sunday closing, and the 4,500 liquor dealers who are not members of the association was apparent, as there was ample evidence that members of the association who had closed were active in detecting and reporting to the police those who were not members, and who made hay in a sun that did not shine for those affiliated with the association, and who felt bound by the pledges made in the Courts of Special and General Sessions.

"See how the question has turned around," said a publican who is not a member of the association yesterday. "First, the cry was, 'We are going to protect the poor man, who cannot buy protection, against the rich saloon keepers, who were able to buy protection.' Now here's the association, which includes most of the rich men, in a domineering attitude, and it is arraigned against the smaller men, and echoes the cry that the business is 'overdone,' that there are too many liquor stores. Who is to go to the wall, the association people or the men outside of it, most of whom are poor? Are we to arrive at a point where the association will be on a par with the Licensed Victuallers' Association of London, every member of which, as a close corporation, is a detective operating against small places?"

Little "Drier" Than Aug. 18.

Speaking comparatively, it was little "drier" yesterday than Aug. 18. There was certainly no unanimity of action on the part of association liquor dealers, as all did not expose the interior of their barrooms. On the lower east side, in Seventh Avenue, from Greenwich Avenue to Twenty-eighth Street; in the neighborhood of Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue, and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, and in Bleecker Street, between Broadway and Christopher Street were many oases, and all over the city, except perhaps the western avenues, from Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Fourth Street, and Yorkville and East Harlem, many well-known patrons slaked their thirst through the devotion of publicans on the watch with pass keys. In some instances graver risks were taken. There was apparently no surveillance over hotels, restaurants, and tables d'hôte.

The police appeared to take it for granted that the happenings in the Courts of Special and General Sessions Friday ended the struggle. In few precincts was there other aid than that afforded by the local patrolmen and their superiors. The City Vigilance League was not conspicuous, and several precinct commanders were

isco Demascio's, at Oak and Oliver Streets, and John H. Kelly's, 21 Chatham Square, was placed under police guard.

James Maguire of 9 New-Bowery, whose attitude had been tantalizing for several Sundays, was watched closely, and told what he might expect. The police classed him as one of those who did business on the street with a pass key, and learned that he was but a tenant. Numbers of families in the house complained that they were either locked out or locked in Sundays because of Maguire's methods and caution.

"I told one of the tenants," said Sergt. Thompson, "that any one in the house had but to yell 'Fire!' or 'Murder!' to see what a little obstacle a front door would be to the police if they made up their minds to get in as 'keepers of lands and places,' which they are by law, and I warned Maguire that, if necessity compelled, I would take the door down and have it carried to the station house and send it to his landlord the next morning. He didn't do any business."

Capt. Young Had a Map.

"Good hand at making out a map?" asked Acting Captain Young of the Sixth Precinct to a reporter for The New-York Times, handing him a slip of grocery paper, on which was penciled a straggling diagram of Park Row—stairs, stores, yards, sheds, and lodging rooms pertaining to and in the neighborhood of Maurice Quinlan's saloon, 138 Park Row. "Can't make that out, eh? Well, that was drawn by a woman, and my two detectives, Garrison and Finn, made it out so well that they are credited with the banner arrest.

"Quinlan—his license is in the name of his wife Mary—started the 'soft drink' Sunday business, and had a great deal to say about what he was and wasn't going to do, and opened his place on Sunday. I had an idea that he was bluffing, and made up my mind that some day he'd be caught. I then learned that he was selling on Sunday, although to all appearances his barroom was vacated.

"The woman who drew that map lives near by, and knows the ins and outs of Quinlan's place. When the detectives had studied the map they went to work. First they went up these stairs next door, then down stairs to a yard, then on to a shed, then through a window into a lodging room, then down stairs, and then into a room where fourteen men were being served with beer by Jeremiah Sullivan, who was arrested. I do not know what we will do to-morrow about Mary Quinlan. I shall have to get advice on it.

"Superintendent Dennett of the Parkhurst society tumbled into luck this morning. He had business in the Seventh Precinct, I believe, and was passing Daniel J. O'Rourke's saloon, 180 Park Row, when a 'panhandler' hailed him and asked the 'Angel' to treat.

"Dennett saw his opportunity and was generous. The 'panhandler' toted him past Danny, who was on guard at the side door, and in the saloon were two bartenders very busy.

Dennett and the "Panhandler."

"Dennett and his friend had a whisky and two beers, and, coming out, the 'Angel' had a chat with the proprietor, who was off his guard, and admitted that he owned the place. O'Rourke was arrested, and I'll attend to the bartenders to-morrow."

Ten policemen in uniform were detailed in this precinct to watch places suspected of taking risks in vending when an opportunity occurred, and the detectives at 20 Mulberry street arrested Agostino Tocco, a restaurant keeper, in whose place were fifteen men drinking bottled beer.

It was certainly not "dry" in the neighborhood of Bleecker and Sullivan Streets, where at least three saloons were doing business with regular customers in such an incautious manner that one of the pickets at a side door had fallen asleep in a chair.

The Ninth Precinct was, to use Sergt. Albertson's words, "dead," and the excise work was being done by its own force. No citizen detectives had been employed, and no members of the City Vigilance League had been to the station house, nor had any complaint of illegal trafficking been made.

McGinn Set the Fashion.

"Peter McGinn closed up this morning," said Sergt. Lane of the Nineteenth Precinct, "and, as he sets the fashion, it's fair to assume that very few saloons are open."

McGinn's saloon is at Thirty-fourth Street and Seventh Avenue, and up to yesterday he had, in spite of the stationing of policemen at both of his side entrances, watched for opportunities to oblige patrons with a pass key. In the precinct were evidences that what Sergt. Lane said was a shrewd summary of the situation. At Sixth Avenue and Thirtieth Street the saloons of Powers, Minden, and Vallely were certainly closed for the first time since the enforcement of the Sunday law became vigorous.

There was no interference with Oliver Sumner Teall's Girder Club, and no special surveillance over hotels, tables d'hôte, or restaurants.

The "wettest" section in New-York City yesterday was along that historic thoroughfare known as the Bowery, and through the highways and byways of the east side. Despite the vigilance of the police, uniformed and otherwise in the various precincts, the merry clink of the "schooner," and the subdued admonitions of the "bouncer" were quite audible in many resorts, and the number of intoxicated men who reeled along the Bowery, some of whom found a lodging place in the station house, alone bore testimony that it was not an altogether "dry" day.

A reporter who thoroughly inspected that district yesterday and noted many places where they were doing a "quiet business," and several where the side door banged backward and forward with little cessation, and the police did not "bother" them.

Roosevelt Street Was "Wet."

If the President of the Police Board had chanced to walk through the little street that runs off Park Row, and which bears his name, he would undoubtedly have been surprised to see what a lively business was doing at Mr. Lynch's hostelry, Roosevelt Street, and New Bowery. The entrance in Roosevelt Street was apparently open to all, but if any one but a customer had tried it he would have learned differently.

The residents of the east side have by this time discovered where they can get beer and where they can't get it Sunday, and they regulate their patronage accordingly. Knowing that the saloon at Roosevelt Street and the Bowery intended to keep open, they made themselves acquainted with the bartender, "bouncer," and proprietor during the preceding week, and were rewarded by the open sesame for Sunday, which admitted them through a devious path to the inner recesses of the place. The password in Lynch's place had evidently been thoroughly disseminated, judging from the number of patrons.

As a rule, the blinds through the east side were up, though not nearly so generally as on the preceding Sunday.

Half a dozen intoxicated men were registered at the Eldridge Street Station alone before noon, and there was a corresponding number at the other stations.

Over Roofs for Nothing.

A large force of policemen were out in citizens' clothes in the east side, and very efficient work was done by some, who even crawled over roofs and scaled fences to get in the rear of saloons that were doing a quiet business, but they were unable to stop the flow of beer, or even effectually to turn the current.

In the Eleventh Precinct five arrests were made. They were Samuel Josephson, 130 Delancey Street, proprietor; Fanny Tiger, 138 Norfolk Street, proprietor; Botchner Josephardt, Henry Weitlan, 240 Grand Street, and Kewrick Daveran, Bowery and Grand Street. In each of the places entrance was effected by citizen policemen, who either purchased drinks or procured evidence as to the displaying of liquors. The police, when spoken to, said with much earnestness that, compared with their particular precinct, the Sahara Desert was wet, but they were open to conviction.

One of them displayed much eagerness to wager $5 with a reporter that he could not get a drink in the precinct. His wager was accepted only too quickly, and when the policeman realized that he was playing a losing game he qualified his bet by limiting it to a saloon in the precinct where the reporter was not known.

Upper East Side "Dry."

Further up the city, the east side sizzled for want of liquids. At the Sixty-seventh Street Police Station, the Twenty-fifth Precinct, the two dozen citizen police succeeded in rounding up one saloon keeper—James McGinley, Lexington Avenue and Seventy-eighth street. He was doing a very unobtrusive little business, but he was soon discovered and suffered the consequences. In the Twenty-ninth Precinct they arrested Michael Gould, proprietor, at 1,980 Park Avenue, and his bartender, Terence O'Brien, and Thomas Curran, bartender at 235 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

It was about the dryest Sunday they have yet experienced in Harlem, and there were many disgusted faces in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street—individuals who had been turned away from saloons never before closed to the thirsty. At Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street the proprietor presided at the peep-hole and admitted his friends by means of a complicated series of passages, and there were a few daring ones who plied the trade, but unquestionably it was a difficult matter to get a drink in Harlem.

As one man put it, "a fellow used to work six days in the week, and now he's got to work seven if he wants a drink."

Morrisania was just as arid as Harlem. In the Thirty-third Precinct not an arrest was made.

The Exodus from Harlem.

The cars to Fort George, Fort Lee Ferry, and to the annexed district were almost dangerously crowded, and the exodus from Harlem was almost unequaled on previous Sundays. But few of those who went in search of drinks were compensated for the trip. One man said he had been through West Farms and almost all the annexed district, and, though personally acquainted with many saloon proprietors, had been unable to get one drink. The majority of the proprietors up there, he said, had closed up their places and gone to the country.

At the Tremont Station two arrests were made for Sunday violation.

Emil Sixton of 738 Tremont Avenue was arrested by Patrolman Cary, formerly a Central Office detective, for selling the latter a handkerchief. Joseph Lipman of 766 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street was also taken up for peddling. On the whole, there was very little violation of the Sunday law.

The west side of the city, true to the precedent of the last few Sundays, presented more opportunities for getting a drink than the east side. That "clean" precinct, the Twenty-fourth, with the station house in West Sixty-eighth Street, was entirely void of drinking in any shape or form, according to the Sergeant's blotter, but the so-called "clubs" did a large business, and quite a number of saloons kindly consented to run the risk of thirty days' imprisonment and $250 fine for proprietor or bartender, or both, for the sake of obliging their thirsty patrons and incidentally gathering in a few greenbacks.

Beer in Crotona Park.

Detectives McGinty and Savage of the Central Park Police were detailed at Crotona Park yesterday afternoon, and they noticed that at a stand which has a license to sell soft stuff and sandwiches, Sundays, a number of persons were buying large bottles labeled ginger ale. They went up to the stand and called for beer. The proprietor said he had no beer.

A short time afterward the detectives noticed two men, carrying a basket filled with empty bottles, back to the stand. They kept their eyes on the two men, and when they returned, the basket was filled with bottles containing beer, but marked ginger ale. In some way they obtained a taste of the contents of the bottles and found it to be beer. The men said they bought it at the stand, and the detectives then took them back to the stand. The proprietor denied that the men had bought the beer there. The two men then said that was not the place where they bought it. They said they brought it from down town, so the detectives arrested them for having in their possession malt liquor within the park boundaries. They were recorded as Benjamin Lunden of 27 Allen Street and Morris Greenberg of 78 Eldridge Street. They were locked up at the Tremont Police Station.

Frederick Schmidt, who has a saloon at 870 Sixth Avenue, opened it yesterday to amuse himself and annoy Acting Captain Stainkamp, and exhibited a sign, "Come Inside." He sold "soft" drinks and gave away ice water.

Crowds in Lion Park.

"Say, Boss, is the crowd out yet?" asked a lout of fifteen, who could hardly speak and who staggered, of a reporter for The New-York Times, near the entrance of Lion Park, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, last evening.

"Why do you ask?"

"'Cause I wuz a settin' up the pins in the alley all the afternoon 'n went out, 'n now they say I'm drunk 'n won't let me back. I wanter get a drink."

The reporter was in this way furnished with information that he lacked. The park has for several Sundays been thronged, and from the elevated railroad it could be seen that the tables outdoors were occupied, and on them were glasses, large and small, full and empty. At the entance was the sign:

FRANC ABT CLUB,
UHLAND LODGE,
735, F. A. M.
Only members and guests admitted.

A burly man at the wicket said that the grounds were taken by a private club, and that no strangers not vouched for could pass him. At the time there were between 350 and 400 men, women, and children in the park.

ONLY THIRTY-SEVEN ARRESTS.

None Made in Twenty Precincts or by the Harbor Police.

There were only thirty-seven arrests for violations of the excise law yesterday, as follows:

Precincts.	Arrests.	Precincts.	Arrests.
First	1	Twenty-first	1
Sixth	3	Twenty-fifth	4
Seventh	2	Twenty-seventh	3
Eighth	1	Twenty-eighth	2
Tenth	2	Twenty-ninth	4
Eleventh	5	Thirty-third	1
Thirteenth	1	Westchester	1
Fourteenth	3		
Eighteenth	1	Total	37
Twentieth	2		

No arrests were made in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Ninth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-third Sub, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, or Thirty-seventh Precincts, or by the harbor police.

SALOONS WILL BE FEWER.

Sunday Closing Will Crush Many Dealers, and So Helps Others.

"If the enforcement of the Sunday excise law closes up half the saloons in this city we shall still have a larger number in proportion to population than Boston has," said a man who knows all about the liquor trade yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times.

"In Boston not more than one saloon for each 500 of population is allowed, and yet when a man wants a drink there he has never to walk more than a block or so to be accommodated. There are altogether about 10,000 excise licenses issued annually in this city. With an estimated population of 1,850,000, this would give one excise license for 185 persons.

"Deducting 2,000 storekeepers' licenses, where liquor is not supposed to be sold on the premises, would leave 8,000 retail liquor stores and hotels with liquor licenses to be divided among 1,850,000, or an average of one retail liquor store for 231 persons. Halving the number of licenses would give an average of one for 462 persons, or 88 less than the Boston limit of 500.

"No occupation has so much to contend with as saloon keeping. Those who have been a long time in the business are continually threatened with the competition of beginners. The novices see only the large apparent profits on each individual sale, and cannot conceive that the running expenses of a saloon will eat up the gross gains and leave a deficit unless the turnover is large enough. An ordinary drink of whisky for which 10 or 15 cents are paid costs the saloon keeper only 2 or 3 cents. An ordinary glass of beer for which 5 cents is paid costs a little less.

"It is easy to see that any man will make a fortune in a short time if he sells enough beer and whisky. As soon as his fixed running expenses are paid by his first sales, the remainder will pay him from 150 to 200 per cent. profit. That is what the green investor sees. What he does not comprehend is that if he gets his average share of the trade he will only have the drinking men in every group of 231 persons in the city. Take out the women, children, and tetotalers and you find his share not more than one-sixth of this number, or, say, 39 men.

"Ten or twenty years ago all that was needed to start a saloon was a room on the ground floor, a counter, some shelves, two or three kegs of beer, and a few bottles of whisky. Any one might start a liquor store in those days, and, by dint of economy, perseverance, and good liquor, save enough money to be regarded as a politician and to run for Alderman of his district. The brewers were neither so powerful in those days nor so active in building up a class of dependent saloon keepers to put their beer into circulation.

"To-day everything is changed. The pine counter has given way to solid mahogany. The whitewashed walls have been covered with mirrors of the most expensive kind. The shelves are filled up quite as extravagantly as those of a fashionable drug store. There is cut glass present in the form of decanters and glasses, and cut glass is never cheap. There are reading rooms, with tables and chairs of the best quality, and lavatories fitted with marble throughout. I know one saloon on the Bowery where the lavatories cost $12,000 to fit up and equip, yet no one, even in that quarter, thinks them extravagant or out of place. So much for the permanent fittings.

"Then, for the daily outlay, there is the free lunch, varying from fresh lobster salad to pig's feet, but costing money in both cases. There is the additional force of men needed to keep the mahogany cabinet work, the brass taps, and the marble floors clean. There is electric light or gaslight, giving ten times the illumination needed in the old-fashioned cheap saloon, to be paid for. Various kinds of imported beer must be kept on tap, though the quantity used is nearly always exceeded by the quantity spoiled.

"The recruits who join the ranks of saloon keepers come, as a rule, from one of two classes. Either they have saved money in some other business and are attracted by the glitter of gross profits, or they are advanced from being popular bartenders by discerning brewers. In either case it requires an expenditure of $10,000, $15,000, or $20,000 to furnish the saloon without reckoning the cost of the first supply of liquor. The brewer advances this amount to the popular bartender and takes a chattel mortgage on the whole outfit. This is held as a club over the head of the new saloon keeper to make him buy all his beer from his friend, the brewer. Sometimes, when the beer trade is not the largest item in a saloon keeper's trade, the advance is given by the whisky dealer. Sometimes, but rarely, the manufacturer of saloon fittings supplies his stock and trade, and takes a mortgage. It happens occasionally that a shrewd saloon keeper who has plenty of money will buy several saloons as an investment, and then get his pound of flesh out of the man he puts in charge.

"There are all sorts of ways of doing this kind of business, from fair dealing at a moderate percentage of profit to the most outrageous usury, disguised by foisting on the new saloon keeper cheap beer at a high price, or taking the money advanced back in the form of price and a half for each keg of beer sold.

"It often happens that the popular bartender, who has a following, makes a bad master where he would have been a good servant. He goes to the races, or takes to drinking his own liquor, or neglects part of his business in various ways, and thus gets deeper and deeper into the toils of the owner of his chattel mortgage, until he is sold out finally, and has to become somebody else's bartender again.

"The greatest speculation in saloons always occurs in a district which is thought to be rapidly developing. Thus the upper west side of the city has been provided by brewers and others with enough saloons to supply treble its present population, even at the average rate of one saloon to each 231 inhabitants. When the Sunday-closing clause of the excise law began to be enforced these up-town west-side saloon keepers were the hardest hit. Their best trade was on Sundays, because their customers were business men, whose occupation kept them down town for the most part on week days. They hoped some day to own themselves and their saloons, but, meanwhile, they were struggling with their mortgages and keeping their families out of the Sunday receipts.

"In the small, down-town beer saloons, kept chiefly by Germans, the Sunday receipts amounted to two-fifths of those for the rest of the week, and the entire money received over the counter varied between $60 and $100 a week. With Sunday closing now practically enforced, a large number of these will be driven to the wall. Many of them are merely staving off the fatal day at present, and when their credit is exhausted they will have to go.

"Over $1,000,000 in chattel mortgages has since June 1 been recorded at the Register's office on saloon property. Very little of this amount represents new saloons, though much of it represents transfers from former tenants to new ones. Now that the die is cast, you will see the owners of this $1,000,000 reaching out for the security and crushing saloon keepers in the process.

"One good effect of the curtailment in the number of saloons which will be the result of a depreciation of their value will be the rehabilitation of many corner stores for other and more laudable uses. While the great landlords of the city have never been fond of saloon property, holding that the presence of liquor stores in a block tends to lower the rents for residences and other uses, the smaller owners of house property have been willing to let corners for saloon-keeping purposes, because such places were eagerly sought, and gave a quick return for the money invested. The superabundance of corner stores to notions and small wares would be a benefit to the community at large, and could not possibly be a hurt."

THE "LIBERAL SUNDAY" WORKERS.

Preparations for Their Demonstration and an Address to the Public.

Preparations are being made for the parade and demonstration to be held Sept. 25 and 26 under the auspices of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws. At their last meeting in Terrace Garden it was announced that the societies that have thus far agreed to participate in the parade represented a membership of about 40,000. There will be divisions of singers, turners, and "schuetzen," besides social benevolent and trade organizations. The Plattdeutsche Volks Fest Verein, consisting of 108 branches, promises to turn out 8,000 men. The Brewers' Employes Benevolent Association will, it is said, have 10,000 men in line. Several large delegations are expected from Brooklyn and other cities.

A feature of the demonstration will be the trade and industry divisions. About seventy-five of the largest wholesale houses have signed an agreement to close their places Sept. 25, give their employes a half holiday, and to be represented in the parade by decorated floats with allegorical displays. Several artists are at work arranging the details.

The following address was ordered to be issued at the meeting of the delegates last Thursday night. It is meant as a final appeal to all societies and individuals who sympathize with the liberal Sunday movement, but who have thus far failed to declare their willingness to participate in the forthcomig celebration:

To the Public: The United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws have been striving for a modification of the present Sunday excise law since their mass meeting in Cooper Institute on March 14. During the late session of the Legislature they caused a measure to be introduced in both Senate and Assembly providing for the submission of the Sunday excise question to a vote of the people. No representative in either body deigned to take a special interest in the subject, and the bills were buried in committee. A word of encouragement from our Mayor, whose voice was deemed authoritative on all other local measures, might have gone a long way to secure favorable action, but that word, though sought, it was impossible to obtain. We sent several delegations to Albany to demand some action, but their appeals were unheeded. The Legislature adjourned without giving this important subject a moment's consideration.

When the United Societies entered upon their campaign of agitation, they did not dream that the city officials would attempt to execute the Sunday law in the drastic manner they have since adopted. They assumed that, while on the one hand our so-called reform administration would put an end to police blackmail, it would, on the other hand, construe the Sunday statute in a broad and liberal spirit, as it is being doing in Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and in all other principal cities. For this interpretation there is a warrant in the fact that the statute is a relic of a past age, ill-adapted to the needs of our progressive and cosmopolitan communities, and thoroughly disliked by the masses.

Even in those sections of the State, where the temperance and religious feelings of the people are much stronger than here, it is deemed a satisfactory compliance with the law when licensed premises are closed to the outer world and the public order remains undisturbed.

Now that, in addition to the popular disfavor with which the Sunday law was ever regarded here even under the most generous theory of construction, its provisions are tortured into a justification of an oppressive police crusade against personal rights and an invasion of the Constitutional guarantee of religious liberty, we confidently expect that "in the interest of harmony and of popular respect for all laws," the public at large, which at first viewed our labors with indifference, will be ready and willing to join in the movement for the attainment of liberal Sunday laws.

The United Societies believe that the time has come to prepare for a determined contest, without distinction of party, creed, or nationality, against the foes of rational Sunday freedom. The Legislature to be elected this Fall should consist of a majority favorable to a change, in the direction of personal liberty. It will largely rest with the free citizens of New-York whether or not the relief they require and have a right to expect shall be promptly vouchsafed them. By sending twelve Senators and thirty-five Assemblymen to Albany pledged to our cause, no power could resist their united efforts to secure speedy and adequate recognition for the overwhelming sentiment to which they owed their election.

To crystallize this prevailing public sentiment on the Sunday issue, and to give an ocular demonstration of its strength, a monster demonstration is being planned by our United Societies on September 25 and 26, to consist of a parade, mass meeting, tableaux, and social festivities at Harlem River Park.

We respectfully invite all liberal-minded citizens to join us in our "Liberty Day" celebration. Let all societies and individuals who have not yet allied themselves with us now come forward. Let this demonstration equal a great uprising of the people, that it may be regarded as a mighty protest against an antiquated statute, repugnant to the enlightened, progressive, and tolerant spirit of our age. The blue laws must go.

Preparations for the occasion are in charge of the Committee on Agitation, whose headquarters by day are at 68 Park Row, Room 93, and at night at Terrace Garden, 145 to 155 East Fifty-eighth Street, where further information will be cheerfully furnished.

The address is signed by Otto Kempner, Chairman of the Committee on Agitation.

Are You Nervous?
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. M. C. GROPPNER, Holyoke, Mass., says: "I am prescribing it in nervous diseases, with the best result. It makes a delicious drink."

BROOKLYN WAS LAWLESS

Police Said Saloons Were Closed and Public Used Side Doors.

THE MAYOR KNOWN AS "ALL RIGHT"

Those Who Did Not Break the Law Were the Few Exceptions—Some Facts for Police Commissioner Welles.

"I have issued orders to the Police Commissioner to close all saloons on Sunday, and he has reported that they were closed," said Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn to a reporter for The New-York Times three weeks ago.

"Has an order been issued to-day to close saloons in Brooklyn?" asked a reporter for The New-York Times of Acting Police Superintendent Samuel Hardy yesterday.

"No," replied Capt. Hardy. "All the saloons in Brooklyn are closed every Sunday, and there is no necessity for such an order."

Capt. Hardy, who commands the Third Precinct, is an unusually intelligent Police Captain, and he must have known that his assertion could only be taken in the Pickwickian sense, for Brooklyn saloons were as wide open as they dare to be on Sunday. The side-door traffic was just as profitable as it was the Sunday before and the Sunday preceding that—as profitable as it always is on Sunday. Mayor Schieren's "statesmanlike" non-enforcement of the excise law was followed as usual, and those who advocate the side-door policy, so popular in certain quarters, had no cause to complain.

But those who believe in law and order on Sunday, and in the enforcement of a law which forbids the sale of liquors on that day, had good reason to complain of the indifference of the police to excise violations. The police themselves contradicted their own assertion that saloons were closed, for on the precinct returns submitted yesterday morning to the Police Headquarters officials the precinct commanders reported that between the hours of midnight Saturday and 6 A. M. yesterday forty-four arrests for intoxication were made. Eleven drunken men were arrested in the Fifteenth Precinct alone.

A reporter for The New-York Times compiled the following table, showing the number of arrests for intoxication made in each precinct between 12 and 6 A. M. yesterday:

Precinct.	Arrests for Intoxication.	Precinct.	Arrests for Intoxication.
First	5	Fifteenth	11
Second	3	Sixteenth	0
Third	3	Seventeenth	0
Fourth	3	Seventeenth Sub.	0
Fifth	3	Eighteenth	0
Sixth	3	Nineteenth	0
Seventh	0	Twentieth	0
Eighth	4	Twenty-first	0
Ninth	1	Twenty-second	0
Tenth	2	Twenty-third	0
Eleventh	2	Twenty-third Sub.	1
Twelfth	1	*Twenty-fourth	1
Thirteenth	0	Twenty-fifth	2
Fourteenth	0	Twenty-fifth Sub.	0
Total			44

*Coney Island.

In the face of that showing, not a single saloon keeper was arrested for violating the excise law.

The Police Captains seem to have accepted Inspector Mackellar's theory that all drunken men found in Brooklyn Sundays must have obtained their liquor in this city or at their homes. It is a very comfortable theory for the police to accept.

"What a policeman doesn't see he doesn't know," said President Eagney of the General Committee of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of Kings County to a reporter for The New-York Times a few days ago. President Eagney's statement is a truthful explanation of the failure of the Brooklyn police to arrest lawbreaking saloon keepers, and if the police officials would come out in a manly way and acknowledge it they would inspire more respect for themselves in the community.

There may have been a few saloons closed in Brooklyn yesterday, but they were so few and so far between that it would weary a Weston to look for them. The Brooklyn saloon keepers know that so long as the present administration remains in office they need not fear any such "pernicious activity" in the enforcement of the excise law as is experienced on this side of the East River. They have neither a Roosevelt nor a Goff to reckon with, and in their freedom from anxiety they are very happy.

Especially in the vicinity of the ferries and railroad depots the saloon business in Brooklyn was brisk yesterday. The saloons at the foot of Hamilton Avenue were all open. Entrance by way of the side doors was a matter of course, and all day there were processions of thirsty men going in and satisfied men coming out. The policemen stationed there did not see or suspect anything wrong, and what they did not see they did not know.

The saloons near the Eleventh Precinct Police Station were also open as usual.

Saloon keepers whose places of business are near the ferry at the foot of Atlantic Avenue had no cause to regret the expense of keeping their side doors open yesterday. Their receipts during the day more than repaid them for the hire of bartenders and the free lunch dispersed at the sideboards. Their brothers in business along Atlantic Avenue, who also kept open house, sold enough liquid refreshments to repay them for the loss of a day at the seashore.

There are several saloons at the foot of Fulton Street which would send a shock of alarm through the city if they closed Sundays. There was no shock yesterday, for all were open and doing as much business as they could get from the Fulton Ferry and Jersey City annex boats.

The busiest ferry district Sundays is at the foot of Broadway, where several ferries land their passengers, and which is an elevated and trolley railroad centre. It is also a saloon centre. There are about twenty saloons within a block of the ferries, and not one of them closed yesterday. Policemen were stationed at the front doors of several of them, but as they had no instructions to inspect the side doors, they did not interfere when they saw streams of men going in and out of them.

At the foot of Grand Street there is no lack of saloons, and they all find it profitable to keep open Sunday. Yesterday was no exception to the rule.

Greenpoint saloons were nearly all open yesterday, and they were patronized as liberally as ever. All along Greenpoint and Manhattan Avenues men could be seen by everybody except the police, passing through side doors. Some of the doors, though, were open so that persons walking in the street could look right into the barrooms.

Graham Avenue saloons were open, as they have been ever since Mayor Schieren took office. The scenes published in The New-York Times about the flagrant violations of the excise law in that thoroughfare do not seem to have aroused the police to any sense of the shame attaching to them for not closing those places.

If there was a saloon keeper in Grand Street who respected the law yesterday he was not discovered by a reporter for The New-York Times. Every saloon seemed to be open.

The same is true of saloons along Broadway. All side doors were open. The bartenders, when not engaged dispensing drinks, would sometimes appear at the doors in their shirt sleeves to get a breath of fresh air. The whole Eastern District was "wet."

There was no observance of the excise law in Ridgewood. Such a thing has not been heard of there in many years. Even the police seem to be ignorant that such a law incumbers the statute books. At least they took no pains yesterday to enforce it.

East New-York had no reason to complain of a beer drought yesterday. Several breweries are in that section of Brooklyn, and the saloons that thrive within their shadows had as much as they could do to keep pace with the demand for refreshing liquors. Of course, the police were not aware that any law was being violated.

South Brooklyn was also "wet" yesterday. All along Fifth Avenue, Third Avenue, Court Street, and Hamilton Avenue the side doors were open to welcome the seekers for drinks. No restraint was put upon a man's capacity; so long as he was thirsty and could pay for it, he was served with whatever kind of liquor he wanted.

Of Brooklyn itself it can be truthfully said that few saloon keepers cared yesterday to pose as better than Mayor Schieren. With his permission assured, they kept open and took in all the money they could get. Here and there a saloon keeper, with a conscience more sensitive than that of Mayor Schieren or Police Commissioner Welles, shut his saloon, and kept the day as public opinion directs it should be kept, but they were rare. In the vicinity of the City Hall many saloons were open. In fact, there is not another locality in the city where so little attention is paid to the excise law as there.

Police Commissioner Welles had a splendid chance yesterday to compile a report for Mayor Schieren, showing that the excise law is violated by almost every saloon keeper in the City of Churches.

Hot Days
Take the life out of the Blood, and weaken The whole System.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Gives the blood vitality, Makes it pure and Sustains health and strength.

BOUND TO RESUSCITATE HIM

A Colored Lad, Overboard at the Battery, Gives the Volunteer Life Savers a Grand Opportunity.

"Hol' up dah, mah son, hol' up dah!" excitedly exclaimed the Gen. Slocum's negro steward yesterday afternoon just as that vessel commenced to glide away from her landing at the Battery. The elderly darky was dancing about the rail, wildly gesticulating and pointing toward the water, where a kinky head had for a moment disappeared with a splutter and a splash.

The head belonged to his ebony offspring, Henry, whose other name is Small. Small is large. So is his mouth. It is so big that the wonder is that one small head can carry it all. Small and his mouth had gone overboard just as the Slocum's paddlewheels had begun to dip.

"Jimmie" Donovan and "Pete" Reilly are habitués of the Battery, and volunteer life savers. Donovan snatched a tin buoy and threw it into the bay. Small had his mouth open and the buoy came very near being enguifed. A few seconds later he was being hauled up the Battery sea wall. He had been in the water just a minute and a half, and was none the worse for it.

Before he had been given time to explain his condition, he found himself on a beer keg with an enthusiastic life saver hauling him across the keg, and a big policeman dragging him back. Small sputtered, kicked, and tried to get free, but it was no use. An ambulance had been sent for, and until it appeared Small and the beer barrel were kept rolling Then the ambulance rattled up, and the resuscitators took breath for a moment. Small slid off the keg, and would have taken to his heels, but was headed off and bundled into the ambulance, by which he was carried off against his will.

TO FORECLOSE ON SANTA FE

Arguments on the Proposal to be Heard in Topeka To-morrow.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Col. J. J. McCook, receiver of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé; Wheeler H. Peckham, counsel for the Union Trust Company; W. H. Rossington, Western counsel for the Atchison Reorganization Committee, and others interested in the Atchison reorganization, arrived here last evening. They are on their way to Topeka, where arguments will be made before Judge Caldwell next Tuesday asking that the court issue a decree for the foreclosure of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company. No opposition to the granting of the decree is expected, though it is probable that Judge Springer and other attorneys of Torrence's Elevated Terminal Railway Company, which latter claims $2,000,000 for violation of contract, may put in an appearance and resist foreclosure until their suit is determined.

It is the opinion, however, that Judge Caldwell will grant the decree. If it is granted, the matter will be referred to a Master in Chancery, who is to advertise for bids and fix the date of the sale of the road. After the sale has been confirmed by the court, the Reorganization Committee is to take hold and reorganize the property, when the receivers will be discharged.

The decree of foreclosure which is to be asked for next Tuesday refers only to the main line of the company, and not to the road property of the Atlantic and Pacific and St. Louis and San Francisco Companies, which are in the hands of, and managed by, the same receivers as the main line, and are included in the general reorganization scheme. Separate action will have to be taken regarding these roads, and as soon as the decree for the foreclosure of the main line has been granted, steps for the foreclosure of the other properties will be taken.

USED A CONTINENTAL WEAPON

John Will, Being Lonely, Shot Himself with an Ancient Pistol.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—John Will, seventy-two years old, who lived alone at 562 Fourth Avenue, this city, shot himself in the head this evening with a pistol. The weapon is such a one as was in use a hundred years ago.

Will was removed to St. John's Hospital. He will die. Neighbors say that his loneliness drove the old man to take his life.

Committed Suicide by Inhaling Gas.

Henry Vogel of 229 East Twenty-sixth Street committed suicide yesterday because he was out of work, and had become despondent. He was a shoemaker, and formerly had plenty of work in shoe manufacturing establishments. He lost his job four months ago, and had not been able to find anything to do since.

Vogel was forty-four years old. He leaves, besides a wife, two girls, eleven and eight years old. The burial services will be at St. George's Church. Mrs. Vogel said that neither she nor her husband had any relatives in this country.

Slashed Himself with a Razor.

Ludwig Carlson, a patient in the Norwegian Hospital, Brooklyn, who attempted suicide in that institution Aug. 13 by cutting his throat and wrists, died yesterday afternoon.

He cut himself while lying in his tent in the hospital yard. He asked his nurse to shave him, and while the nurse was preparing to do so Carlson suddenly snatched up the razor while the nurse's back was turned, cut his throat, and before the nurse knew what had happened gashed his wrists.

Killed Herself with Opium.

Mrs. Mary C. Hamel died at 333 West Thirty-seventh Street yesterday from opium poisoning. She was a domestic, who for several weeks had been seeking employment. Her body was taken to the Morgue to await an investigation by the Coroner.

Tramp Killed in a Freight Wreck.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—A freight train on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, consisting of forty-one cars, when nearing Pulaski this morning, broke in two on a down grade. The rear section crashed into the forward section. Fifteen loaded cars were demolished. The train hands escaped injury, but when daylight came it was found that two tramps who had been stealing a ride, were under the wreck. They were alive, but were badly hurt. They were taken to Pulaski. Later, a man's body was found at the very bottom of the wreck, crushed into the earth under the heavy wheels of one of the cars. From papers found on the body it is supposed to be that of Walter M. Sisson of Yonkers.

An Alleged Boy Incendiary.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Aug. 25.—The Hecker-Jones-Jewell flour mill was slightly damaged by an incendiary fire this afternoon. The fire was discovered about 1:20 o'clock under the granery, a three-story frame building adjoining the large mill. The flames had made but little progress when discovered. The damage was a few hundred dollars.

Eugene Kruser, a boy, was arrested on a charge of having started the fire, and was held for examination.

Accidentally Shot.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Aug. 25.—Mr. Blackman of Chicago, a guest at one of the hotels, was probably fatally shot last night by Charlie Beacom of St. Louis, seventeen years old, who was practicing at a target.

MONEY FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN

That Is the Object of the Semi-Annual Fair That Will Be Opened at Mineola Sept. 4.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 25.—The semi-annual fair for the benefit of the Home for Friendless Children at Mineola is to be held on the Queens County Fair Grounds at this place, Sept. 4. Besides the attractions usually offered, there are several of popular interest. There will be eight Class A bicycle races for valuable prizes. Some of the fastest riders in this section of the country have expressed their intention of entering. To please the children there will be donkey races.

In the main building novel innovations on the time-worn fair methods are to be offered as attractions, having the merit of "something new under the sun and embracing that quality so dear to the present age, utility."

The institution for whose benefit the fair is held is one which commends itself to the whole county, inasmuch as it cares for the children left homeless because of the death, misfortune, or neglect of their parents, and who otherwise would be adrift or have no shelter but the poorhouse, where many of the inmates are depraved and vicious.

The women who have been prominent in the past and present in Directorship of the home and the fairs are well known in the county, and are ably supported by many men identified with the best business interests of the island. Among the latter are James P. Willets, Benjamin D. Hicks, Isaac Cocks, Timothy Treadwell, and Edward Willets. Their wives are and have been leading spirits in everything pertaining to the interests of the home. Those who have worked with untiring industry in the later years are Mrs. Timothy T. Treadwell and the members of the Thursday Afternoon Club. Calls for aid have always been generously responded to from the different villages in the county.

A KANSAS CITY BOND ISSUE UPHELD

Litigation Over the Water Works Purchase Believed to be at an End.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 25.—The happy ending on Saturday of the long-drawn-out fight between this city and the water works company continues to be the uppermost topic of conversation. The most general satisfaction is expressed on every hand that the city has at last been enabled to acquire possession of the water works. The city officials are especially pleased to have a direct finding of the court confirming what they have so strenuously held—that the city's bonds, issued for the purpose of paying for the works in accordance with the United States Circuit Court's dec

CAPT. STAUBACH'S CYCLING

Establishes a Record to Philadelphia and Return.

COVERED THE DISTANCE IN 10:54:00

The Plucky Rider Was Paced on His All Day Trip by the Manhattan's Tandem—Met with Several Accidents.

Capt. Staubach of the Manhattan Bicycle Club made that 200-mile trip yesterday from this city to Philadelphia and return, and, although he slipped up on his carefully prepared schedule, he cracked an intermediate road record, and established a mark for the run between the two big cities.

The plucky road crack started away at 3:50 A. M., from in front of The New-York Times office, and got back to the place he started from at exactly 11:46 P. M. The record cracked by him was that of Edge

Charles P. Staubach,
The Well-Known Road Rider of the Manhattan Bicycle Club.

of the Atlanta Wheelmen, of 18:40:00, from Newark to Philadelphia and return. Staubach's time for this run was 17:25:00.

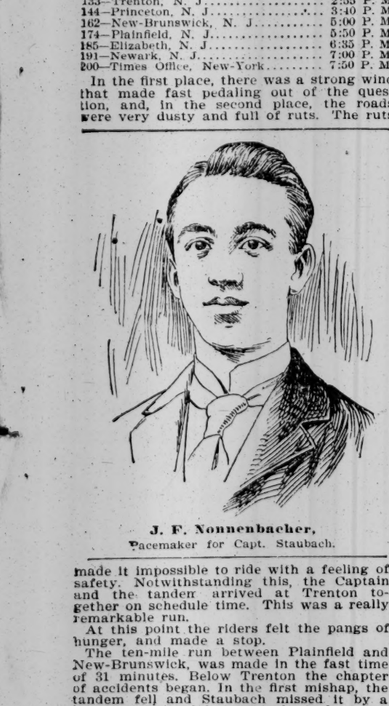
Accompanying Staubach on the round trip was the famous tandem team of the Manhattan Bicycle Club, Robert H. Bartsch and John F. Nonnenbacher. Had it not been for these two strong riders, Staubach would never have made his journey in such fast time. They were the only pacemakers he had on the entire trip, a series of accidents making delays that resulted in missing connections with all the local pacemakers.

Between this city and Newark, the cobble pavements encountered were a terror to the riders, but on the down trip, they made that run in 1:15:00, and coming back, they did it in 1:16:00. The schedule arranged was remarkably fast, and it was utterly impossible for Capt. Staubach to follow it under the circumstances. It was as follows:

Start from The Times office, New-York, at 3:50 A. M.

Miles.	Town.	Arrive.
9	Newark, N. J.	5:00 A. M.
15	Elizabeth, N. J.	5:25 A. M.
26	Plainfield, N. J.	6:10 A. M.
38	New-Brunswick, N. J.	7:00 A. M.
56	Princeton, N. J.	8:20 A. M.
67	Trenton, N. J.	9:05 A. M.
78	Bristol, Penn.	9:50 A. M.
85	Torresdale, Penn.	10:20 A. M.
100	City Hall, Philadelphia	11:30 A. M.
115	Torresdale, Penn.	1:40 P. M.
122	Bristol, Penn.	2:10 P. M.
133	Trenton, N. J.	2:55 P. M.
144	Princeton, N. J.	3:40 P. M.
162	New-Brunswick, N. J.	5:00 P. M.
174	Plainfield, N. J.	5:50 P. M.
185	Elizabeth, N. J.	6:35 P. M.
191	Newark, N. J.	7:00 P. M.
200	Times Office, New-York	7:50 P. M.

In the first place, there was a strong wind that made fast pedaling out of the question, and, in the second place, the roads were very dusty and full of ruts. The ruts



J. F. Nonnenbacher,
Pacemaker for Capt. Staubach.

made it impossible to ride with a feeling of safety. Notwithstanding this, the Captain and the tander arrived at Trenton together on schedule time. This was a really remarkable run.

At this point, the riders felt the pangs of hunger, and made a stop.

The ten-mile run between Plainfield and New-Brunswick, was made in the fast time of 31 minutes. Below Trenton the chapter of accidents began. In the first mishap, the tandem fell and Staubach missed it by a hair. At Torresdale somebody had strewn tacks in the road, and Staubach's rear tire got four punctures. The tandem escaped, and here it may be mentioned that despite the many falls, it was not injured in the least.

Nearly an hour was lost mending the punctures, some of them being particularly difficult to repair. During this enforced stay, the cyclists were the centre of observation for a big crowd of country folks. Finally, when the damage was repaired, the trio started off amid loud cheering.

Arriving at Broad Street, in Philadelphia, the New-Yorkers were met by a large delegation of Time Wheelmen, and escorted to their clubhouse, where the dust-covered travelers received every attention. They were rubbed down and fed, while their wheels were being cleaned and oiled for the return run.

The Quaker City was reached at 12:40 P. M., and at 2:10 they began the long

R. H. Bartsch,
Pacemaker for Capt. Staubach.

ride back, leaving the City Hall at exactly that time.

"Spills" were frequent in the run home, and once Staubach tumbled over the tandem in a cloud of dust. At Princeton they were all pretty tired, but a short rest made them feel better, and they came the rest of the way at a very fast clip. On account of the delays they had to go about eighteen miles in the darkness before reaching the point where their lanterns had been left.

The run from Plainfield to Newark, about nineteen miles, was done in 1:25. Newark was reached at exactly 10:30, which, as before stated, shaved the record held by Edge.

Reaching The Times office at 11:46 made Staubach's time for the 200 miles 10:54, which stands as the record, nobody before having tried the feat.

CRACK RACERS WILL BE THERE.

The State Meet at Buffalo to Have All of the Star Pedalers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—It is now definitely settled that Frank B. Rigby and Oliver P. Burnhardt, the members of the crack Cleveland team of Class B fliers, will be at the Autumn meet and tourney of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen at the Driving Park on Sept. 5 and 6.

Chairman N. E. Turgeon of the Racing Committee was delighted to receive their entries yesterday, and he also received assurances that the famous Spalding team will send those wonders "Dute" Cabanne and "Fred" Titus to make a try for the two-hundred- and-seventy-five-dollar diamond that will reward the winner of the mile open invitation race.

From present indications that one race will be well worth traveling hundreds of miles to see, for already the most sensational Class B fliers on the National circuit have signified their intention of entering. Besides Cabanne and Titus, the wonderful Chicago flier, Arthur Gardiner, will be in the field, as will his formidable rival, Cooper of Detroit, who has the present proud distinction of having beaten out "Eddie." Bald in four straight races. Gardiner has also landed ahead of Bald on two occasions.

The entry list for this race promises to be the strongest ever arranged, for every National circuit flier of importance has attached his name to the entry blanks sent out by Mr. Turgeon. There will be three diamond prizes in this event, the second and third prizes consisting of one-hundred-and-fifty-dollar and seventy-five-dollar sparklers, respectively. The race will be run in heats, best two out of three.

An additional interest is attached to the Class A events by the presentation of The New-York Times banner, which goes to the club having the largest number of first-prize winners during the tournament. In all there will be seven events for riders in this class, and every crack in the State will undoubtedly compete.

The Transportation Committee has succeeded in securing a one and a third fare on the certificate plan from all railroads in the Trunk Line Association. This will be a material advantage to persons coming from a distant point. The reduction applies to persons starting from trunk line territory who have paid 75 cents or upward for their going journey. Each person availing of it will pay full first-class fare going to Buffalo, and get a certificate filled in on one side by the agent of whom the ticket is purchased. Agents at all important stations and coupon ticket offices are supplied with certificates.

If, however, the ticket agent at a local station is not supplied with certificates and through tickets to Buffalo, he can give information of the nearest important station where they can be obtained. In such a case a local ticket should be purchased to such station, and there the certificate secured and through ticket bought to Buffalo.

Immediately on arriving in Buffalo, the holder should deposit the certificate with the Secretary, W. S. Bull, at headquarters, for the necessary indorsement and wise of special agent. Certificates are not transferable, and return tickets secured upon certificatese are also not transferable. On presentation of the certificate, duly filled in on both sides, within three days, Sunday excepted, after the adjournment of the meet, the ticket agent at Buffalo will return the holder to starting point by the route over which the going journey was made at one-third the highest limited fare by such route. The return tickets will in all cases be closely limited to continuous passage to destination.

A side feature of the meet will be a balloon ascension and parachute drop on each day. The aeronaut will be seated on a bicycle attached to the parachute. This act is said to be very thrilling.

Chairman Ducker and his associates on the Executive Committee have hesitated about mentioning this feature for fear they would be unable to make the necessary arrangements. It hasn't been a simple task, or an inexpensive one, but the arrangements are now made, the balloon, parachute, and aeronauts have been secured, and the performance will positively take place.

Mr. Ducker believes that this feature will be a popular one and an astonishing one, but it is only a part of the programme which is bound to make the Autumn meet of the State Division one of the most notable events in the history of cycling. Thousands of visitors are expected to come to Buffalo on the days of the tourney.

Borough Cyclers' Races.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 25.—The Borough Cyclers of Kearny held their races on Belgrave Drive, Kearny, yesterday afternoon. There were two events, both of which were won by Thomas McGlennon of the Harrison and Kearny Wheelmen. The first race was two miles. There were five starters—S. Marshall, Thomas McGlennon, S. Torrance, J. Smith, and J. Boyce. The first three were scratch men. Smith had a handicap of 10 yards, and Boyce 5 yards. McGlennon won, his time being 6:09; Marshall was second, and Boyce third.

In the five-mile race there were three starters—R. Brumley, with a handicap of 35 yards; J. Boyce, 5 yards, and Thomas McGlennon, scratch. Brumley dropped out on the second mile. McGlennon won, his time being 16:58.

The First Gilchester Serial.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 25.—The first contest in the Gilchester serial handicap road race, promoted by the Gilbert & Chester Company, in which points count and penalties are imposed in subsequent races, was run over the Rahway-Elizabeth course yesterday. Summary: -

	Handicap.	Time.	Net Time.
1—R. G. Laggren	4:30	32:24	28:54
2—S. K. Lehn	4:30	33:33	30:13
3—Howard Grobes	4:00	33:46	29:46
4—Fred Toms	4:00	33:51	29:51
5—T. A. Cuming	2:00	33:52	27:52
6—C. J. Bird	1:30	34:30	28:29
7—S. C. Crane	1:00	35:00	28:00
8—F. S. Brink	4:30	35:45	32:15
9—H. F. Loehrs	0:20	35:48	28:18
10—F. Desvarieux	5:00	36:05	33:05
11—W. J. Mooney	0:20	37:10	29:50
12—R. H. Poggi	8:00	37:12	37:12

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—As estimated by The Wheel, there is a close contest between the Class B men for second place in the number of points each has won on the National Circuit. No one seems to be able to touch Bald, who has a decided lead. He has 79 points, and the next nearest to him are Gardiner and Cabanne, each of whom have 46 points. "Charley" Murphy comes next, just 1 point behind. Titus is only 2 points behind him, with 43 to his credit, and "Tom" Cooper, who has just taken a big jump forward, has 40 points on his string. Then there is a drop of 10 points before L. C. Johnson is reached. After his 30 comes Jenny with 24 and Ziegler with 23, and Dr. Brown with 19. The others follow in this order: McDonald, 17; Coulter, 16; Kiser, 16; Bliss, 16; Maddox, 15; Sims, 12; M. Scott, 11; L. A. Callahan, 11; Allen, 10; F. C. Johnson, 10; De Cardy, 10; Rigby, 9; Bird, 9; Butler, 8; McLeod, 7; Eddy, 7; Barry, 6; Terrill, 6; Miller, 6; Helfert, 6.

—Bath Beach's bicycle parade on Saturday afternoon was a success. There were more than seventy-five wheels in line, and every one who could possibly do so turned out to see the spectacle. There were several competitions that made the affair doubly interesting. Judge E. C. M. Fitzgerald awarded the prizes at Avoca Villa. Robert J. Webb won a tourist bag in the fat men's class, Charles Rogers took the thin man's prize, a snow-white sweater; Miss Dollie Arkush won a searchlight for having the best decorated woman's wheel, and Master Thomas Webb secured the honors in the contest for the most elaborate man's wheel. Master Webb's prize was a cyclometer.

—For next Sunday and Labor Day the Century Wheelmen of New-York have arranged an attractive run, which is told about in the schedule of club runs as follows: "Leave clubhouse at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, taking the boat at the foot of West Twenty-fifth Street, to the City of Hudson; arriving at Hudson, we ride to Copake Lake, staying there Sunday and Labor Day. We return to New-York on Tuesday morning at 5:30. The cost will not exceed $8."

—A grand lantern parade and lawn festival will be held by the Harrison and Kearny (N. J.) Wheelmen the latter part of next month. They will parade through the principal streets of both towns, and will present a handsome prize to the lady or gentleman having the most handsomely decorated wheel. Several of the members of this club will take part in the century run of the Mohicans of Newark to Lake Hopatcong and return on Sunday, Sept. 8.

—A fair in November has been decided upon by the Liberty Wheelmen of Brooklyn. Clemens Weiss and William F. Lutz originated the scheme, and plans are now under way to make it a novelty in club circles. If sufficient money is realized, it is quite likely that the club will negotiate for a clubhouse of its own.

—To-morrow evening the members of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club will make a tour of the city on two illuminated trolley cars chartered for the occasion. Ulmer Park will be visited during the evening, and there supper will be served to the party.

—Ripon, Wis., is coming into next year's National Circuit, and will discount any of the former meets that have been given in that famous little city. Of all the cities in this country that give meets annually, none is more popular than Ripon.

—The Hartford Wheel Club's tournament at Charter Oak Park on Sept. 9 promises some grand racing. Entries close on Monday, Sept. 2, and entry blanks can be secured by addressing L. H. Sweet, Secretary, Box 953, Hartford, Conn.

—The Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey will hold a meeting to-morrow evening in Newark to change the date of their ten-mile road race so as not to conflict with the date of the 100-mile race of the Century Cycle Club.

—Arrangements have been made so that the 12 and 1 o'clock trains on the Erie Railroad from this city will stop at the Clifton race track on Labor Day to accommodate those going to the Silk City Bicycle Club races.

—Entries for the big State tournament to be held at Buffalo on Sept. 5 and 6 close on Thursday, the 29th inst., with N. E. Turgeon, 609 Main Street, Buffalo.

—President Adee of the Liberty Wheelmen has made sixteen centuries thus far this season. Harry Rippel of the same club has made fourteen.

—E. J. Raymond and Thomas McGlennon of Kearny are entered in the century run of the Century Cycle Club of Newark on Sept. 21.

—A club run was held by the Belleville (N. J.) Wheelmen on Saturday to the lawn party of the Rutherford Wheelmen.

LIGHT HARNESS CHAMPIONS HERE.

Many Attractions for Fleetwood Meeting This Week.

Never in the history of Fleetwood Park has there been such an array of speed within its gates as at the present time. This afternoon some of the pent-up energy in the host of nimble trotters and pacers now quartered at the old track will be let loose. With the calling of the first event at 2 o'clock the fifth Grand Circuit meeting ever held in this city will have begun.

The Driving Club of New-York deserves the highest praise for securing about all of the best harness racers in the land. Feeling that this is a critical time for the sport they love, the members have given personal and, what is more important, financial support to the Executive Committee in the work of preparing the splendid programme presented this week.

Much of the responsibility has fallen upon E. S. Hedges, the Secretary. He has worked early and late, and has perfected the arrangements so that it is believed that a hitch or dispute cannot be possible.

Up to noon yesterday twenty-one cars of horses had arrived, and among them many of the star performers of the coming week. Another large lot was then on its way from Chicago, so that the danger of scratches becoming a menace was altogether removed. As one horseman said, when a bystander expressed surprise at the large number of horses, "Why wouldn't they come? They are sure of a race, and equally sure that the money is on hand to pay them, too."

There is no doubt this feeling of security as to the certainty of a race and the money has had a great influence in bringing the crack stables to Fleetwood.

The committee has obtained the services of O. S. Lehmann of Indianapolis and P. A. McGovern of Dayton, Ohio, as judges. A third judge will be selected from among the Driving Club members. Frank Walker of Indianapolis will officiate as starter. These men are well and favorably known in their profession.

A timer's stand has been fixed up on the clubhouse porch, so that the judges' stand will be occupied by the judges only. The time made at each quarter will be posted simultaneously from the timers' and judges' stands, so that no clipping for the benefit of winning horses will be possible.

The old clock arrangement that occupied one corner of the judges' stand and very much obstructed the view of the judges has been removed. A large marquee has been erected inside the rail for a cooling-off tent, which will save many valuable minutes between heats. This matter of reducing the tedious waits between heats has received the special attention of the Executive Committee, and at its last meeting the following notice to owners, trainers, and drivers was decided upon:

"It is the intention of the Driving Club of New-York to call and finish every race on the programme for this week. We will positively declare off none, nor will we postpone a single event if it can be avoided. Everything shall be done strictly according to rule, and in order that we may be able to carry out our plans without friction we ask co-operation and beg to call your attention to the following:

"First—The horses for the first race each day will be called promptly at 1:30 P. M.

"Second—Every horse must be at the post promptly at 2 P. M., ready for the word 'Go.'

"Third—The usual time, twenty minutes, will, of course, be allowed between heats.

"Special Notice—We will do our part by seeing that the Clerk of the Course overlooks nobody; therefore, should you not be at the post according to rule, the race will go on without you. This will be strictly adhered to."

To-day's card calls for the 2:30 class, trotting purse, $3,000; 2:10 class, pacing, purse $2,000, and 2:17 class, trotting, purse $2,000.

For the first event there are no less than thirty-three starters, among them El Rambo will undoubtedly be made favorite. He has been winning all along the line, except at Rochester last week. About the only opposition El Rambo will have will come from King Albert, who chased him out at Rochester in the second heat in 2:15½.

Paul will be the choice of the talent for the 2:10 pace. He has been going fast and strong right along the line, winning the 2:12 pace at Rochester last week in straight heats—2:09¾, 2:11, and 2:12¼. Vitello and Moonstone are quite good enough, however, to make Paul let out the last link. Vitello captured the 2:11 pace at Boston on the 16th inst., in 2:12¾, 2:10¾, and 2:10, while Moonstone took second place in each heat in the 2:10 pace at Rochester, Henry F. taking third money in the same race.

In the 2:17 class, trotting, Orangelander will probably be first at the wire. The latest achievement of this horse was winning the 2:21 trot at Rochester last Friday. Benton Wilkes must not be overlooked, as at Mystic Park, on the 14th instant, he captured the third heat of the 2:17 class trotting in the fast time of 2:15¼. Catharine Leyburn, Leicester, Red Nutley, Red of Waranoke, and Dudley Olcott are also named in this class.

To-morrow there will be a special attraction. Alix, the trotting queen, with a record of 2:08¾, will go against the track record—2:06¾—for a purse of $2,000. Besides this, the public will get a full programme of high-class racing.

The first event for the third day is the great free-for-all trot, purse $5,000. So much has been written about the famous fliers who will meet in this race that an extended note now would be superfluous. Klamath has been at Fleetwood for the past week, and it is surprising to find how very much he has risen in the estimation of the track frequenters in that time. There is no doubt he will start in the race heavily backed. Azote will, however, be the favorite, as he has been running all along the line, and has never been forced to his limit.

Thursday will be a red-letter day of the week, as Robert J., Joe Patchen, and John R. Gentry will on that day put up the race of their lives for the champion purse of $5,000. At the present time Joe Patchen most decidedly stands at the head of the trio, for although both the others have beaten him, he has come off victor at last.

There are others in this race that must not be lost sight of. Both Star Pointer and Rubinstein are liable to do the trick. The former defeated Mascot and Directly in the 2:04 race at Rochester last Friday, taking a new record of 2:05¾ in the second heat.

The big event of the fifth and last day will be the 2:11 class, trotting, purse $2,000. This will probably be one of the hottest contests of the week. Among the starters will probably be Chester, Khanit, Aunt Delilah, Colonel Kusel, James L., Lightning, Altao, and Obediah. In the 2:40 class, trotting, for two-year-olds, Fred S. Moody will be the choice, with Faustelle in second place. The last event of the meeting will be the 2:27 class(trotting, for the consolation purse of $2,000. There are twenty-four entries, and among them such good ones as Lake Erie, Annie Mace, Abbreviator, and Memorial.

RECORDS OF CRICKET PLAYERS.

Staten Island Cricket League Now Sure of the Championship.

With but one game to play in the championship series of the Metropolitan District Cricket League, the Staten Island Cricket Club cannot now be prevented from carrying off the pennant. Having being deprived of their victory over the New-Yorks through a technicality, the Brooklyns have been relegated to fourth place, and the New-Jersey Athletic Club takes its position immediately following the Manhattans, who have made a most creditable showing.

The Paterson Club still maintains its unbroken record of victories in the New-York Cricket Association. The New-Jersey Athletic Club second team keeps well in front, but Harlem intends making a goor fight against it for second place. W. H. Denzell has advanced in the batting averages to second place, and is led now only by R. T. Rokeby. J. Mart, C. T. Short, F. J. Prendergast and M. R. Cobb are, however, all decidedly in the race, and the batsman's trophy may go to any of these players. The records:

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT CRICKET LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Cent.
Staten Island	7	5	2	0	.714
Manhattan	8	4	3	1	.571
New-Jersey A. C.	7	3	3	1	.500
Brooklyn	7	3	4	0	.428
New-York	7	2	5	0	.285

NEW-YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Cent.
Paterson	10	9	0	1	1000
New-Jersey A. C.	9	6	1	2	.857
Harlem	9	5	4	0	.555
Kings County	9	4	4	1	.500
Columbia	10	4	6	0	.400
St. George's A. C.	12	2	9	1	.181
Metropolitan Ins.	8	1	7	1	.125

LEAGUE BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings.	Not Out.	Runs.	Average.
R. T. Rokeby, Staten Island	5	0	139	27.80
W. H. Denzell, N. J. A. C.	6	1	126	25.20
J. Mart, Manhattan	8	1	174	24.85
F. J. Prendergast, Brooklyn	7	1	139	23.16
F. T. Short, Staten Island	7	0	160	22.85
G. C. Yeo, Brooklyn	5	1	87	21.75
J. C. Clarke, N. J. A. C.	6	1	104	20.80
M. R. Cobb, N. J. A. C.	6	0	119	19.83
C. Byers, N. J. A. C.	5	0	94	18.80
J. Forbes, N. J. A. C.	6	1	90	18.00
W. K. Jewett, Staten Island	8	2	16	16.00
N. S. Walker, Jr., S. Island	2	0	32	16.00
A. E. Patterson, S. Island	8	2	94	15.66
J. Saxelby, Manhattan	7	2	78	15.60
T. S. Hope-Simpson, S. Island	2	1	15	15.00
E. E. Jackson, Staten Island	6	0	87	14.50
J. Flannery, Brooklyn	8	2	86	14.33
H. B. Coyne, Manhattan	6	1	71	14.20
F. C. Calder, N. J. A. C.	6	0	85	14.16
R. L. Bonner, Staten Island	7	1	74	12.50
H. Helms, Brooklyn	6	0	74	12.33
E. A. Skyne, New-York	8	0	92	11.50
F. F. Kelly, N. J. A. C.	5	1	46	11.50
E. E. Wadbrook, Brooklyn	8	0	92	10.66
A. Gunn, N. J. A. C.	3	0	32	10.66
H. C. Wright, N. J. A. C.	6	0	60	10.00

VALKYRIE MUCH ADMIRED.

Over Thirty Thousand Persons Visit Her at the Boston Dry Dock.

The stately challenger for the America's Cup, Valkyrie III., rested upon her props yesterday in the Boston dry dock at Erie Basin while she was inspected and admired by thousands of people.

The car lines leading to Red Hook Point fairly coined money, while the great shipyard presented a gala-day appearance. It is estimated that in the neighborhood of 30,000 people visited the dry dock in the course of the day to get a glimpse of the fastest yacht that has ever sailed in English waters.

Placards were displayed on the cars running to the Erie Basin to the effect that the Valkyrie could be seen in dry dock and no admission would be charged, and it was not long before the crowds began to gather.

The throng was so great in the afternoon that for the safety of the Valkyrie it was deemed advisable to close the gates at 5:30 o'clock, and not admit any more visitors, while, with the aid of the half dozen or more policemen on hand, the work of clearing the yard was begun. There were about 3,000 persons within the inclusure at the time, and, after blowing their steam whistle loud and long, as a sort of preparatory signal, the work of clearing the yard was begun, and in just twenty-three minutes the great shipyard was free and clear of all visitors. There was but little difficulty in getting the admiring public to leave the yard, but all the trouble was at the gate, where the pressure to get in was so great that the police were obliged to get outside and make an opening through the crowd in order to allow those inside to get out. Even as late as 6 o'clock, when all the visitors had been ushered out and the gates closed for the night, 200 or 300 persistent people lingered around the gate begging and couxing for admittance.

In the afternoon, when the throng was the greatest, the shipyard resembled a country fair. Temporary lemonade stands were erected, while the men with their baskets of refreshments were dodging in and out among the crowd, selling when and where they could. Souvenir paper weights containing pictures of the Defender were being peddled around through the crowd, and even the men with whips and whistles for the children were on hand with their wares.

No one was allowed to go down into the dry dock nor go aboard the Valkyrie, and watchmen were placed all day down in the dock to guard the keel, and at the entrance of the bridge which led over to the deck of the Valkyrie. The west side of the boat was covered with canvas clear down to the bottom of the keel, which left the visitors under the impression when they first entered the yard that she was entirely covered with canvas, but such was not the case, as the canvas was only swung on that side in order to protect her first coating of black lead from the warm rays of the sun.

The spectators made the entire circuit of the dock and viewed the beautiful English craft from almost every possible angle.

The crew of the Valkyrie took a trip up the Hudson River on their tender early in the morning. The Valkyrie will be floated off early this morning.

Defender's New Mast Stepped.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 25.—The Defender's new mast was stepped shortly before 6 o'clock to-night. The work was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators on the shore. The mast was finished at 2 o'clock. About 3 o'clock the spar was run on to a scow in the slip. The spar was then lifted from the scow by the derrick on the steamer Archer of Fall River, and with it suspended in mid air, the Archer steamed to the Defender. The mast was lowered on the deck of the Defender, and seventeen minutes later was securely stepped. Standing rigging was then put up to hold the spar. This evening the topmast was stepped and it was 10 o'clock when the riggers stopped work.

Work on the rigging will be resumed at daybreak. It is expected the Defender will leave for New-York to-morrow noon.

To See America's Cup Races.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club has chartered the seagoing steamship Roanoke (or Guyandotte) from the Old Dominion Steamship Company in order to enable members of the club and their guests to witness all of the races for the America's Cup, including any that may be postponed or ordered to be resailed. On the morning of each race day, promptly at 9:30 o'clock, the steamship will leave the Old Dominion Steamship Company's Pier, 26 North River, foot of Beach Street, near the Franklin Street Station of the Ninth Avenue elevated railroad. The privilege of purchasing tickets for themselves and guests has been extended to the members of the Eastern Yacht Club of Boston and of the Calumet Club of New-York City. The attendance will be limited to 800. The steamer has thirty-three staterooms, which may be engaged in advance. The Society of Amateur Photographers of 118 West Thirty-eighth Street has chartered the steamer Favorite for the first race between the Defender and the Valkyrie, and will fit up the boat with a dark room and other conveniences for photographers.

Nobody's Race 'Till Sailed.

From The Marine Journal.

In praising the Defender and condemning Valkyrie one very important fact has been overlooked. If any American yachtsman familiar with the cup races of the last decade were asked which of the two yachts would be most likely to win over the cup courses in September, both having the same length, about the same draught, displacement and ballast, and one having 26 feet beam to the other's 23, and 12,000 square feet of sail to the other's 11,500, he would give a prompt reply in favor of the wider and more heavily rigged boat, which is the Valkyrie. The uncertainty which hangs over this coming contest is so great that we advise everybody to keep cool and not be drawn into an argument that will cause them to shout that money talks and naming the sum, for depend upon it it is nobody's race until it is sailed.

Atalanta Went Aground.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Aug. 25.—George Gould's steam yacht Atalanta ran aground on Middle Grounds, in the Hudson River, off Haverstraw to-day. She was pulled off by the tug Sheffield after a short delay. The damage was slight.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—The Jamaica Bay Yacht Club of Rockaway Beach will hold an open regatta Thursday at 1:30 P. M. Yachts of the Brooklyn, Gravesend Bay, Bayonia, Canarsie, and Bayswater Clubs are invited to participate. The classification is: A—Cabin sloops 22 to 30 feet; B—Open sloops, 22 to 30 feet; C—Cabin cats, 24 feet and over; D—Cabin cats, under 24 and not over 20; E—Open cats, 20 feet and under 24; F—Open cats, 17 feet and under 20; G—All under 17 feet. Entries must be made to Regatta Committee before noon on day of the race, or may be directed to B. F. Daly, Lock Box 8, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

—The first annual regatta of the Huntington Yacht Club will be sailed in Huntington Bay, L. I., Saturday, Aug. 31, at 12 M. sharp. The races are open to yachts enrolled in any recognized club. The Regatta Committee reserving the right to reject any entry. Entries close at noon, Aug. 30. Prizes will be awarded in all classes in which two or more yachts start. Second prizes to be given in all classes where four or more yachts start.

—A meeting of the New-York Yacht-Racing Association will be held Wednesday evening, Aug. 28, at O'Neill's, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, this city, to arrange the final details of the Labor Day regatta. Racing numbers will be called for will be delivered to the delegates for the boats entered from their respective clubs at this meeting.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Passed East—Steam yachts Belle Hazen, H. L. Hoyt; Lorna, W. L. Storr; Forget Me Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg; Judge, W. J. Arkell, and Stranger, Mrs. Mary Lewis. Schooner yacht Alsacienne, C. C. Bragg, and sloop yacht Bonnie Kate.

Passed West—Steam yachts Stella, James H. Breslin; Fra Diavolo, C. A. Hermann; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Sylvia, Edward M. Brown; Embia, John H. Hanan; Huntress, F. C. Fowler; Nomad, T. J. Byrne, and Nada, C. R. Flint. Schooner yachts Columbia, Stephen H. Tyng; Agnes J., Norton Winslow; Vif, R. T. Clarke, and Clytie, H. C. Ward. Sloop yachts Queen, Edward Winslow; Harriet, Stanly Greacen, and Vision, Mark Hardly.

Steam yacht Neaira, Charles A. Gould, from the eastward, came to anchor in Little Neck Bay. Cabin Cat Truant, W. H. Titus, arrived here this afternoon from Whitestone, L. I., to make some alterations in main saf. Left here for New-Rochelle—Sloop yacht Banshee, Henry Doscher.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—Yachts sailed to-day are steamers Edalma, F. L. Osgood, and Tillie, W. K. Starbuck, and schooners Fleetwing, J. R. De Lamar; Alert, J. N. Luning, and Intrepid, George W. Weld.

Steam yacht Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor, and Valiant, William K. Vanderbilt, arrived.

Other yachts in port to-night are steamers Sultana, John R. Drexel; White Lady, Ogden Goelet; Shearwater, Edwin D. Morgan; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt; Thyra, James Stillman; Zara, F. Grand d'Hauteville; Speedthrift, E. H. Harriman; Radha, Joel B. Wolfe; Wampanoag, Hugh L. Willoughby; Satanella, Perry Belmont, and Emeline, Richard Stevens, and sloops Tidertin, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; Zigeuner, Max Agassiz; Mystery, Wareham Whitney, and Mineola, Augusta Belmont.

SHELTER ISLAND, Aug. 25.—Sailed—Schooner yacht Coronet, James brothers; schooner yacht Carrie, Mr. Merritt; sloop Zara; steam yacht Sylvia, Commodore Brown.

Arrived—Steam yacht Stranger, Mr. Lewis; steam yacht Maspeth, C. M. Meyer; sloop Sultan.

At Anchor—Schooner yacht Madeline, Commodore Dickerson; Emerald, J. Maxwell; Telfer, Mr. Perry; Woodmansee, E. B. Carpenter; steam yacht Karapana, W. L. Moore; Lagonda, Mr. Austen; Magnolia, Mr. Belnap; sloop Wizard, Col. Hester; sloop Truant, J. N. Kelly; steam yacht Almy, Frederic Gallatin; steam yacht Rival, Mr. Christie. Arrived—Cutter, Wenona.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Aug. 25.—In Port—Steamer Chetolah, for Newport; schooner Phantom, for Newport; Yawl Maggie Providence, cruising; sloop Volante, of and for Boston.

Sailed—Steamers Comanche, New-York for Bar Harbor; Gyda, Boston for Wood's Holl; Olita, Taunton for Newport; Sybilla, Boston for Philadelphia; Josephine, New-York for Boston; schooner Glendover, New-York for New-Bedford.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Aug. 25.—Arrived—Steamer Unquowa, John H. Hall; Diane, William Crozier; Neckan, Mr. Baxter. Sloops Culprit Fay, P. T. Dodge; Addie, Nathaniel Hathaway; Whitewings, Mr. Colton; Nepenthe, Actar and Dudley.

In Port—Steamers Jean, Gretchen, Griffin, Kalolah, Griffon, Ola. Schooners Idlewild, Her Royal Highness. Sloops Oriva, Valkyr,, Saracen.

Sailed—Steamers Electra, Elbridge T. Gerry; Sylvia, Commodore Brown; Maspeth, C. J. Meyer; Peerless, C. W. Harkness. Sloops—Wasp, Lippitt Brothers; Gossoon, L. Vaughn Clark; Erdelon, J. Crosby; Clara, F. T. Adams.

GOSSIP OF THE FUTURITY

Handspring's Injury Did Not Prove to Be Serious.

"GIDEON'S LUCK" IS NOT ALL LUCK.

Business Methods of the Man Who Has Won Three Futurity Races —Men Who Won Over Requital's Victory.

It was at the Manhattan Beach and other Coney Island hotels that the Coney Island Futurity, run on Saturday, was talked about yesterday more than in town. That was because every one who could possibly do so went out of the hot and dry city to get a breath of fresh air and a something to quench their thirst.

The early morning hours had seen a lot of the talent at the race tracks to watch the horses put through their training spins. Only such as were the earliest of the early birds saw what the trainers had in store for the coming week's racing, as it was too hot to work the horses much after the sun was well up.

Handspring's friends did not desert him after his defeat of Saturday, and they were all firm in their belief that had the horse managed to reach the post and get into the race without an accident he would have gotten home in front of Mr. Gideon's Requital. Not a few of the men who believed in the horse were ready to assert that in case the two shall meet again at even weights the verdict will be reversed, and that Handspring will beat Requital just as easily as the latter won on Saturday.

It was very welcome news to the fanciers of this fine-looking son of Hanover that the injury he received at the post is but a trifling one, and that he will probably work out of it all right. He was sore and lame when he was out for his walk yesterday morning, but his trainer is certain that the injury to the leg is but a flesh wound, and that it will heal up with a couple of weeks of rest.

"Gideon's luck" was an expression that was on the tip of the tongue of about every person at the Island yesterday. Perhaps it is luck, but it strikes the average man that there is a bit more than luck in the continued racing success of a man who is able to win the richest race in America three times and to have captured about every other big stake that is worth taking into camp.

It looks as if there was something like sound judgment exercised in such a case. It would be called wonderful business ability if such coups were made in Wall Street every day in the year. Gideon was born "a horseman," as the saying is. He began early in life with the intention of following politics as a profession. But there was in him a love for the sport of racing. He saw that there was a heap of money in it and fully as much in the way of honor as in a political career. So he dropped the latter, for which he had a rare ability as a manager, much to the regret of a large number of his friends and acquaintances.

When Mr. Gideon determined to follow racing he decided to follow it intelligently and thoroughly and effectively. He began at the bottom and soon acquired that which so many owners and even trainers can never acquire, the ability to judge the value of a horse when he is as yet untried. Form and speed are rather than the intricacies of breeding count in his selections, and there are few men who have been so successful in selecting good yearlings as he.

But he did not trust to his own judgment alone. He secured the best trainer he could employ in John J. Hyland, and then sought out the best jockey that he could hire. He spares no money for the legitimate purposes of his stable, and he does not go

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication.....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,289 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday.	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday.	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only.	2.00	1.00	.50	....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday).....	1.50	.75	.40	....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy, in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.
The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:
London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.
Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.
Mainz, Germany: Saarsoach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.
The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.
Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Checks, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."
ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.
COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Law Schools	7
Apartments To Let	10	Legal Notices	7
Autumn Resorts	7	Marriages	5
Bicycles	8	Meetings and Elections	6
Boarders Wanted	7	New-Jersey Property	10
City Flats To Let	10	New Publications	6
City Houses To Let	10	Proposals	5
City Items	5	Public Notices	6
City Real Estate for Sale	10	Referees' Notices	10
County Election Notices	6	Situations Wanted	7
Deaths	5	Special Notices	5
Dividends	6	Summer Resorts	7
Excursions	7	Surrogate Notices	10
Financial	6	The Turf	8
Furnished Rooms	7	To Let for Business Purposes	10
Help Wanted	7	Travelers' Guide	10
Hotels	7	Unfurnished Rooms	7
Instruction	7		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:00—The Merry World. Roof Garden—7:00 to 12:00—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Wicklow Postman.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:00—Kismet.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—8:15 to 12:00—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30 and 7:10—Sousa's Concert Band. 3:30 and 9:00—Rice's Circus Carnival. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks. 9:00—Dr. Syntax.
PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Vaudeville. Matinée.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—Baseball—St. Louis vs. New-York.
SCHUETZEN PARK, Union Hill, N. J.—Plattdeutsche Volksfest.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Dorothy.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—The Obersteiger.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1

Senator Quay's Fight for Power.
Temporary Treasury Certificates.
A Fatal Dive at Coney Island.
New-York Dry in Many Sections.
Mrs. Noe's Bloomers Vindicated.
A Mysterious Would-Be Suicide.
Sudden Death of George Waters.
Forest Fires in New-Jersey.
Charged Extra for Bread and Butter.
Spanish Priests Killed.
More Spanish Troops for Cuba.

Page 2

Brooklyn Lawless Again.
Sulky Test at Fleetwood.
To Foreclose on Santa Fé.
Money for Friendless Children.
A Negro Overboard at the Battery.

Page 3

Capt. Staubach's Fast Cycling.
Gossip of the Futurity.

Page 5

Waller Court-Martial to be Disowned.
The Plattdütsch Volksfest.
Reception to Cardinal Gibbons.
Mr. Platt and the Local Ticket.
Another Bull Fight in Colorado.

Page 6

Industrial Stocks Active.

Page 8

"Sheeny Mike" a Captive.
A Dry Sunday at Long Branch.
Dinner to J. Keir Hardy.

Page 9

The Rev. Dr. Talmage's Sermon.
Services at Ocean Grove.
Honors for German-Americans.
Gamblers Again at Rockaway.
August P. Wagener Robbed.
A Poolroom in Harrison, N. J.
Disastrous Fire at Rosendale.
Dr. Pentecost's Two Sermons.

OUR SUPERIOR WAR VESSELS

They Are Ahead of the Ships in the British and Other Navies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—An official report to the Secretary of the Navy recently received contains further evidence of the general superiority of the new ships of the United States Navy over the best of the navies of the European countries, especially of those of Great Britain. Mention has already been made of the fact that at the Kiel celebration, at midnight, without a moment's warning or preparation, the engines of one of the vessels were coupled and uncoupled at the request of Emperor William, who was spending the evening on board, the whole operation requiring but two minutes and forty-five seconds, greatly to his Majesty's astonishment. But it has not been published, that the same operation on board the cruiser Blake, the crack ship of the British Navy, at Kiel, when every preparation had been made for it, required thirty-three minutes for its performance.

Another thing which elicited expressions of praise and astonishment from the official visitors to the Columbia at Kiel was the condition and appearance of the vessel so soon after the trial trip. Everything was found to be ship-shape, greatly to their surprise. After the Blake had undergone her trial trip, it was said, months were required to put her in order, the machinery having been racked so in that ordeal, and it was difficult for visitors to the Columbia to understand how the American ship had so speedily been put into condition.

The report further stated that the machinery in the Blake was to be torn out, and that she was to be practically reconstructed, although still one of the new vessels of the British Navy.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	1895.
3 A. M.	68	72	72
6 A. M.	67	67	70
9 A. M.	70	72	70
12 M.	83	78	80
4 P. M.	84	82	82
6 P. M.	83	82	81
9 P. M.	77	77	77
12 P. M.	74	74	74

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....75¾
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....75½
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....75.8
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....71

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Slightly Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 6.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 26, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

ALL DEMOCRATS MUST BE REPRESENTED AT SYRACUSE.

State Committeeman Mack's newspaper, The Buffalo Times, misapprehended our position when it said the other day that we asserted that "the State Committee's resolution purging bolting Democrats of their disloyalty is merely specious"; and Mr. Mack's newspaper is also in error in assuming that we have intimated that the State Committee should have taken further action.

The comment of The Times upon the resolution about free-for-all primaries was made promptly and clearly. We said at once that the State Committee and the regular organizations should not be deceived by its delusive promise; that the State Democrats in this city and the Shepard Democrats in Kings most certainly would not go into the "regular" primaries, but would hold primaries of their own; insomuch that unless counsels of wisdom were at once uttered and heeded, the old stupid, ruinous course would be followed at Syracuse again this year, and contesting delegations representing tens of thousands of the most loyal and intelligent Democrats of New-York and Brooklyn would be driven from the convention hall. The Times's counsel of wisdom was an appeal to the regular organizations and to the State Democracy and the Shepard Democrats to agree, by conference, upon a list of fairly apportioned delegates in both cities, and then to elect them in their respective primaries, to the end that a united body of Democratic delegates might be sent to Syracuse from each of the two cities. That, it seems to us, would be good Democratic politics. The news would put heart into the Democrats of this and of other States.

We observe with hearty satisfaction that the plan suggested and recommended by The Times is very generally approved. The Democratic newspapers of the interior towns and cities are urgent in their appeals for union in New-York and Brooklyn. The Kinderhook Rough Notes points out, as The Times has already made clear, that union at Syracuse involves no sacrifice of freedom of action in the local canvass. "If they want to fight on local matters, let them do so until there is no more fight left in them. On State and legislative matters Democrats outside of the localities named want to be assured of the hearty co-operation of all Democrats. If they think they are not going to get it, they will stay at home and let the election go by default. If assured otherwise, they will turn out as they have not done in years and make the State Democratic, as of right it is and ought to be." This puts the case in a nutshell. Gov. Flower assents to the plan. "Give the independents representation," he says, "but let them hold their own primaries and run them after their own way."

But we are especially gratified by the conversion of Committeeman Mack himself to our view. We pointed out that it was folly to waste time in arguing that the independent Democrats ought to "come in" under the resolution of the committee, since it was perfectly certain that they would not come in. Mr. Mack's newspaper, in an article which we reproduce elsewhere, now declares the Democracy "is no longer confronted by possibilities, but by facts," and expresses its gratification that "the importance of a liberal and generous policy is impressing itself so generally throughout this State." There was "great organization but poor politics" last year, says our Buffalo contemporary, and it insists that the blunder be not repeated this year.

The State officers chosen in November will hold their places for three years. The Senators will sit for three years and will take part in the election of a United States Senator. The Assemblymen will be chosen for one year, and upon the next Legislature, if fortunately it be Democratic, will devolve the duty of undoing some of the mischievous and burdensome acts of Mr. Platt's Republican legislators. These prizes are worth winning. If the strifes of politics are worth any man's while, if party government is desirable, and parties are ever entitled to the loyal support of their members, then the election this Fall is important enough to make it imperative upon every Democrat to put aside all considerations not germane to the State and legislative canvass and give his heart, his strength, and his vote to the Democratic cause. To execute the plan of union we have suggested in New-York and Brooklyn will require patience, forbearance, sacrifice, good faith, and sincerity. It will call for hard work and skillful management. But is it asking too much to demand from the Democrats on both sides an exhibition of these qualities? Any Democrat who expects to take part in the contest for the Presidency next year must surely perceive that division this year will almost certainly involve defeat next. No degree of zeal and eloquence in 1896 can atone for the lack of common sense and party fidelity in 1895.

THE GERMANS AND THE CONFERENCE.

It is reported that the German bimetallists are much discouraged at the declaration of Mr. Balfour last week as to an international conference. They are also deeply incensed at their English brothers for having led them to believe that, with Mr. Balfour as leader of the majority in the House of Commons, a conference was sure to come. Their indignation is natural enough, for when men discover that they have acted foolishly, it is a great comfort to blame some one else for their folly. But the fact is that the English and German bimetallists are in much the same box, and that each body has misled the other. The Germans made the Englishmen believe that a conference was sure if the English Government should consent, and vice versâ. Each side let the wish beget the thought, and each was fooled, partly by its own, partly by the other's, position. The German discussion of a conference has never been serious, and was only a rather obvious move in home politics. We are sorry to say that Mr. Balfour's coddling of the bimetallist idea was open to the suspicion of being much the same sort of device, though Mr. Balfour is not so experienced a man as Prince Hohenlohe, and may really have been bewitched slightly by the novelty and the abstract completeness of the bimetallist theory.

This theory, like that of perpetual motion, needs only the acceptance of one or two simple assumptions to be very attractive. It is the fashion of the theorists to denounce business men for not accepting these assumptions, and Mr. Balfour himself has indulged in some of this sort of criticism. He knew very well that as a theorist he was far more gifted than any or all the bankers and "city" men who were opposed to him, and it was easy to look down on these with some light contempt. But when he became the First Lord of the Treasury in Lord Salisbury's Cabinet, his position, and his behavior as well, underwent a great change. He was no longer at liberty to indulge his taste for abstract reasoning. Premises became a matter of importance. Assumptions had to be analyzed and tested. Responsibility to his chief, his associates in the Cabinet, his party, and the country had to be weighed. Then he frankly declared in the House that nothing could or would be done by the Government looking toward any change in the currency system of the empire.

It was not a pleasant task, but he went through it with characteristic courage and completeness. What he said, in substance, was that, as there is nothing definite to discuss, a conference was worse than useless. By inference he declared the opinion of her Majesty's Government to be that a conference would only make clearer the absurdity of the purpose for which agreement was sought. It would seem that that is something the bimetallists might have discovered for themselves. They ought to be, though they probably will not be, grateful to the English Government for finding it out and acting on it.

NATURALIZATION AS IT SHOULD BE.

Last week there appeared in the Circuit Court of the United States, in Philadelphia, an applicant for naturalization who was, for a wonder, treated pretty much as the law provides and common sense and fidelity to the judicial oath require. Judge Butler subjected the applicant to a searching inquiry as to age, intended permanent residence, character, and, especially, knowledge of the Constitution of the United States. The questions were answered intelligently and satisfactorily, the conditions definitely imposed by the Federal law were found to be complied with, and the usual papers, founded on this very unusual procedure, were issued. Miss Rosalie M. Blitzstein departed from the court, possessing all the rights of American citizenship, duly certified, except that of voting. The newmade "citizen" is a native of Russia, a graduate of the Women's Medical College, and goes abroad to complete her studies. Had she been a man, and intended simply to stay in Philadelphia and get the highest market price for a vote at the next election, we presume the process of naturalization would have been undertaken in a State court and would have been much simpler, easier, and less expensive.

Yet what was done in the case of this bright and educated Russian girl is precisely what should be done in the case of every applicant for American citizenship. It shows not only what the law permits and authorizes, but what the law distinctly requires. Every Judge of a Federal or State court, clothed with the right to admit to citizenship, violates the law and violates his oath of office when he fails to make just as careful and thorough an examination into the fitness of the applicant as was made in this instance by Judge Butler. And there is absolutely not the shadow of excuse for any Judge who fails or neglects to perform his duty in such cases. We hear a great deal about the evils that come from the "flood" of foreigners poured into our electorate, about the ignorance, prejudice, passion, and corruption which the foreign-born voters bring, to the confusion and pollution of our suffrage. But against all these evils, so far as they proceed from voters, there has been erected by Congress a perfectly adequate barrier, and placed in the charge of the judiciary. The trust has been betrayed, and the thing to be reformed is not the law; it is the conduct of the courts.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

The meeting of a conference at Saratoga to-morrow for the discussion of "proportional representation" will doubtless excite sufficient interest to awaken a curiosity as to just what it is that this new breed of reformers propose and why they propose it, especially as they claim that it has an essential connection with civil service reform, municipal reform, and general political improvement, and is necessary to their success.

The minority representation idea is old and familiar, but this particular method of applying it is a comparatively recent device and has the advantage of actual use in Switzerland, where it is said to work successfully. It cannot be fully explained without confusing detail, but the general scheme is easy to understand. It requires the election of members of representative bodies by general ticket, either from the whole field "at large" or from large divisions each entitled to a number of representatives. Any party or organization may nominate as many candidates as it pleases, up to the whole number of representatives to be voted for. The elector can vote for as many candidates as there are representatives to be chosen, either on one ticket or on different tickets, but his preference as to tickets is to be expressed by his vote.

The essential feature of the system appears in the counting of votes and declaring the result. The total vote cast is divided by the number of representatives to be chosen, which furnishes a quota, or ratio, of representation, and each nominating organization is entitled to as many representatives as the vote for its ticket is a multiple of this quota, any surplus being apportioned to the largest fractions of a quota. Candidates on the same ticket are declared elected according to the size of their individual vote, up to the number of representatives to which their party is entitled. The presumption of the system is that a party or organization casting one-tenth of the vote will secure one-tenth of the representation, three-tenths will secure three-tenths of the representatives, and so on.

The intent is to elect Congressmen from States at large, members of Legislatures either from the State at large or from large divisions with several representatives, instead of small districts with one representative, and members of Municipal Councils from cities at large in such a way as to secure to all parties or nominating bodies representation in proportion to the vote they can control.

The result would be to obtain in legislative bodies a number of groups, instead of two great party divisions, and as a rule with no one group or party able to control the proceedings. This is altogether undesirable in any legislative body that is properly regarded as political, like the Congress of the United States or the Legislature of a State. There a party division is upon questions of public policy and the principles that underlie them in both Nation and State, and it is better that one party or the other should control legislation and accept responsibility for it. A multiplicity of groups, with power nowhere, does not work well where it is found, and would not work well here. It may be different with the Councils of the Swiss Cantons, and it might be different with Municipal Councils here, if we get partisan considerations out of our city elections. At present proportional representation is rather a matter of academic discussion than of practical reform in this country.

"LIBERTY" AND THE CHURCH.

Cardinal Gibbons returns to his home and to what, more than most men, he may call "his country" with as confident and ardent optimism as the proudest American could desire. He declares, very properly, that his visits to the Pope were without especial significance, but it is not without significance that the Cardinal brought away a confirmed impression that the head of the Church cherishes a deep feeling for "liberty, as it is understood in America," and a profound trust in the future of the Church under the régime of that liberty. We remarked some time since on some expressions attributed to Cardinal Gibbons by a reporter of the Paris Figaro which were in the same sense as the interview with The Times. There is no question of the sincerity of the Cardinal, and there is much reason for gratification that his spirit should be shared by the Pope.

We have from time to time in this country attacks of suspicion regarding the influence of the Catholic Church upon our free institutions, and these often bring out much bigotry and conceit and capacity for mean hatred. They are not, however, wholly without excuse in the words and conduct of a portion of the priesthood. But if we watch the course of events over any great period it is pretty plain that the influence which in this case is most powerful and effective is not that of the Church on our institutions, but that of our institutions—in the broadest sense—upon the Church. It is a far cry from Pius IX. to Leo XIII., and even a longer from some of the Bishops of the last generation to Bishop Ireland and Cardinal Gibbons. It is no concern of ours to trace the course or causes of the change or to inquire as to the modifications, apparent or real, that it has brought about in the Church. But what any one may recognize and all may rejoice in is the fact that "liberty, as it is understood in America," has gained the confidence of the most powerful and authoritative of the Catholic prelates and of the Pope himself. We have never doubted that in the long run the United States could secure practical respect for this essential principle. It is none the less gratifying that the principle should be willingly and gladly accepted.

THE MISSIONARIES AND THE SHIPS.

In three widely distant parts of the globe American missionaries have been lately subjected to harassing, or are now exposed to perils that excite more or less anxiety for them.

A navy officer of Admiral Carpenter's squadron is on the committee for investigating the Kucheng outrage, and with the Baltimore, the Charleston, the Detroit, the Yorktown, the Concord, the Machias, the Petrel, and the Monocacy on the Asiatic station, there is force enough at hand for any purpose, even that of landing bluejackets and marines, although this is not likely to be needed.

At Cuzco, in Peru, we have seen American missionaries driven from the place. The town is far in the interior, and could not be reached by a landing party, although the Ranger is at Guayaquil, and will doubtless keep a watch on this affair. The missionaries, so far as is known, have not been subjected to any personal injury, but, as they are on their way back to Lima, the facts in that respect will soon be known.

In Armenia the situation of affairs is also left a little doubtful, from the difficulty of getting exact information; but it is natural that the report of the Tarsus affair should have created uneasiness. There we have the Marblehead on the way to the scene.

The suggestion from these simultaneous incidents is that our navy needs not only power but numbers in the ships provided for its duties. The missionaries are only one class of American citizens whose lives and property must be protected. While battleships and coast defenders are required in home waters, there must also be considerable numbers of vessels expressly adapted to cruising in foreign waters. Our interests are too widely spread to justify any shortcoming in this respect. In Chinese waters there is especial need of light-draught craft for river service, and accordingly it will be a welcome reinforcement when the Asiatic station is strengthened by all or a part of the gunboats now building at Newport News.

THE NEWSPAPER CLIPPING MARKET.

We have been much interested in a statistical table furnished to our neighbor The Tribune by a newspaper clipping bureau showing the number of items or articles clipped for its patrons by the bureau from the newspapers of this city for a period of ten weeks. We reproduce the table from the columns of The Tribune:

Paper.	June 10.	June 17.	June 24.	July 1.	July 8.	July 15.	July 22.	July 29.	Aug. 5.	Aug. 12.	Totals.
Tribune	535	555	490	538	581	545	582	542	477	477	5,252
Times	408	473	412	410	373	361	370	367	367	371	4,204
World	506	421	405	361	325	270	276	285	335	345	3,454
Herald	308	302	272	284	257	254	297	257	298	274	2,798
Sun	397	400	391	365	340	348	330	353	389	361	3,611
Recorder	309	314	272	295	251	266	272	218	254	255	2,706
Mercury	157	198	164	170	178	165	154	190	257	257	1,922
Journal	325	387	337	317	264	208	220	247	257	257	2,823
Daily News	188	173	134	185	144	148	134	120	139	130	1,508
Morning Advertiser	280	302	288	265	264	298	253	251	238	204	2,532
Commercial Advertiser	280	315	257	273	267	264	253	253	281	302	2,755
Staats Zeitung	483	463	365	345	319	353	309	372	254	287	3,052
Mail and Express	110	110	111	125	92	90	90	103	103	103	1,090
Telegram	134	168	120	125	112	96	146	100	141	146	1,288
Evening Post	236	296	273	251	197	241	229	186	220	225	2,364
Evening Sun	109	94	100	114	86	108	71	90	94	88	954
Evening World	133	168	120	125	112	96	146	100	141	146	1,288

It will be observed that in these ten weeks The Tribune furnished 5,252 clippings and The Times 4,204. The Tribune was first, The Times second. But we have been informed that during the period covered by this exhibit the demand for The Tribune's calamity articles was prodigious. The iron region of Pennsylvania could not get enough of them. Protected manufacturers in more distant States, infuriated by the evidences of a disgusting prosperity, clamored for The Tribune's daily demonstrations that increasing wages, expanding trade, mills reopened, and furnaces rekindled were only so many proofs of the abysmal depression into which this country has been thrown by the Democratic Tariff bill. We have even heard that these calamity essays were sent in large bales to Summer schools of philosophy, where they were in great demand to illustrate Kant's theory of Transcendental Illusion.

Enjoying no factitious "boom" of this nature in the clipping market, The Times still pressed its neighbor for the leadership, while the rest of the newspapers are nowhere.

Probably four out of every five fire-escapes in the residence parts of this city are in a condition that violates the law, exposes the people responsible therefor to a fine, and is likely to result in loss of life in case of fire. The police go around once in a while and order people to clear their fire-escapes of such beer bottles, milk jars, flower pots, butter crocks, dog kennels, peach baskets, and other waste products of domesticity as may have accumulated since the last warning was given. Sometimes the officer is obeyed and sometimes not, but in either case the piling up of odds and ends in the old way continues, just as before. A few arrests of contumacious householders—the more prominent and respectable the better—are needed to convince them of the enormity of their criminal carelessness. A good place to begin would be in any flat house on either side of Columbus Avenue, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Fourth Streets.

How Baedeker Avenged Himself.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Mr. Baedeker has thought of a clever tit-for-tat for his recent defeat in the courts. He had to pay a hotel keeper damages for declaring his hotel to be second-class, whereas the jury found it to be first-class. But his solicitor informs us that "Mr. Baedeker has now intimated that he has decided, in reprinting the page containing the reference complained of, to entirely omit the plaintiff's name and hotel therefrom." Query, which is worth most in the long run? A verdict in the courts or an omission from Baedeker?

CONNECTICUT REVISITED—TOWN, TROLLEY, AND SHORE.

I.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 24.—The traveler should approach this good old town through the broad, open door of its harbor. And here is the natural gateway—the maps show this clearly enough—where one who revisits Connecticut to freshen hazy memories and in his mind's eye to set the old beside the new of these end-of-the-century days, should pass in. It follows that he must come by boat, and that he should embark at ancient Peck Slip. There, almost in the shadow of the twenty-storied masses of marble and granite with which the latter-day man of New-York is loading down the patient backbone of Manhattan Island, and within a stone's throw of the odors of Fulton fish market, one boards the boat that will take him out, under the grand span of the Brooklyn Bridge, up through the vexed East River, past the Sugar Trust's dark towers, past the islands which should be the water-washed parks of the Greater New-York, through Hell Gate, (which fairly deserved the name a quarter of a century ago, before its wild waters had been tamed by dynamite,) past the lovely shores of Westchester and Queens Counties, and into the peaceful Sound.

And so he is lifted out of the clatter and bustle and artificial cañons of the New World's Babylon, to be fanned by salt breezes in a sheltered sea, and in due time to be set down where nearly 100,000 people live in a park, are contented with not more than two or three floors under the same roof, and are only just beginning in their business streets to think of utilizing the skyward ends of their real estate holdings. "The first steel-frame building in the State," said an old New-Havener, pointing to the new structure of the First National Bank, which stands on the corner of Church and Crown Streets, two or three doors from the Post Office, and looks down upon the intervening dingy pile in which the late Eli Hill permitted Yale undergraduates twenty-five years ago to make geometrical experiments with ivory balls on his oblong green tables. It is a fine building—the bank's new home—and its eight floors are served, of course, by an elevator; but there are very few passenger elevators in this town. Twenty years ago there was only one—in the granite structure erected by the late Ben Noyes, a somewhat unfortunate promoter of various insurance projects—and it was so interesting a novelty that a small fee was paid, if my memory is not at fault, by those who ascended in it to the roof.

But I have wandered away from the boat. It is a good one, this new propeller, which bears the name of Richard Peck, the company's old Commodore, and makes the journey in a little more than four hours. The old sidewheelers were not so fast. The Peck takes passengers into the harbor, at this season, before darkness hides the suburban shore settlements, the grim breakwaters, the yachts, and some other things one ought to see. This is the journey by day; when one starts from Peck Slip by night, he sees very little. But I fancy the gray-haired man who was carried in his youth on the boats of this line never wholly forgets the impression made during his first eastward trip in the night by the long lines of gaslights in the cross streets of New-York, as one followed another while the boat was moving up the East River, until he began to wonder, somewhere in the hundreds, whether the last one would ever be reached. By day there is no end of things to delight the eye, until Sands Point is passed, and the shores recede and the Long Island coast becomes dim in the haze. The islands, the lighthouses, the deep inlets and projecting points, old mansions and new villas under the trees of the richly wooded shores, yachts moving lazily toward Newport, barges full of dancers, the fort at the end of the long Neck called Hrogg's, the threatening but not very formidable old portholes of the opposite fortification at Willet's Point, and then the last gate at Sands Point Light, beyond which there is plenty of searoom for the rest of the way. By and by, when the sun—now a big red ball—is about to drop below the watery horizon behind the boat, the long black arms of the New-Haven Breakwater are seen ahead. On the outer end of one of these arms is the "new lighthouse." Does any one remember a dinner that was eaten out there, about twenty years ago, upon the flat top of the round structure, just before the keeper's house was erected? An odd place for a meal, but men of substance sat down to it, and celebrated the completion of that solid base, with the sky for a canopy and the waves running merrily all around them. The mists gather as the boat draws up to the old dock. Down the gangway and through the ancient freighthouse lies the short path to the waiting electric cars, and as one is borne swiftly through the shaded streets the odor is not of the town but of the forest.

Many New-Yorkers know their "Hudson by daylight," but how few in comparison are those who are familiar with the voyage through and beyond the East River as well as with the journey to the highlands that guard the passage to the north. This eastern way in Summer has beauties and comforts peculiarly its own. Those who have not followed it can know very little of the lovely and diversified land lines between the Harlem and Mamaroneck on the one side, and Glen Cove on the other. They are something very different from the shores of the Hudson, but not less beautiful, not less interesting, and the salt breezes of the broader reaches of the Sound are both invigorating and restful. A peaceful, lovely sight it is, as the propeller moves swiftly and almost noiselessly eastward on a soft Summer afternoon—the broad green acres of old country seats, shaded with noble trees to the water's edge; the wooded heights which overlook the bays and inlets; and all around, at anchor, or lazily moving—

"Ships softly sinking in a sleepy sea,"

with much other food for sentiment, which may make the traveler forget that there is a comfortable dining room on the upper deck.

All this seems far removed from the rattle and dust and heat of the neighboring railway, on which you save time but lose something else that has value and is found here. The railway has its uses, and there is no danger that the frequent trains on the great steel road from New-York to New-Haven and beyond will go begging for passengers; but sometimes one should choose the boat, and especially when it is desired that the transition from the Manhattan to the Connecticut environment should be marked distinctly. A considerable part of Fairfield County is already a Manhattan annex, and as the traveler by rail moves from the Forty-second Street station toward the colonies founded by Hooker, Davenport, and Eaton, conditions change so gradually that the line of separation may be lost.

The changes of a quarter of a century may not be clearly seen by those before whose eyes they have taken place, gradually, a little this year, a little next, and so on. The latest picture blots out those which preceded it. Only by means of a series of photographs can a vivid impression of what has been displaced be retained by him who has seen a town growing from week to week and month to month, through two and a half decades. Is it easy to remember what stood not long ago where now this or that towering stone-covered steel cage lifts its fifteen or twenty stories on Broadway? But if one has been absent the image which he bore away years ago stands before him when he returns to see the later picture. So the returning graduate sees vividly to-day with his mind's eye the old Yale fence and the elms behind it. The glaring monstrosity which now squats in that dear old corner cannot rob him of his clear remembrance of what it has supplanted. Thus the lines of change may be distinctly drawn for him who returns. Connecticut has retained much of its independence and individuality, outside of the southwestern county, in spite of the influence of the neighboring millions who crowd around New-York Bay. Its growth has been largely on its own lines. In this town are nearly one-eighth of the people of the State. Let us see what are some of the marks of development here and on the Sound shore.

Changes here, no end of them, but you cannot take them in at a glance. This old, square, elm-shaded Green in the heart of the city, around which were ranged the dwellings of the original settlers, and within the bounds of which were placed their churches, pastors' houses, and graveyard, sees on three sides scarcely any change in the structures of wood, brick, and stone which stand there. Here are the same old churches, three of them, and there, in the busiest corner, is the same old town pump. But the Green is no longer burdened by the wretched old stucco State House, and the Yale undergraduates in Farnam and Lawrance Halls now have an unobstructed view of the little inclosure in the rear of Center Church, where lie the bones of Theophilus Eaton, first Governor of the colony, and of Dixwell the regicide—"one of the High Court which tried and condemned King Charles I.," and who lost (says the inscription) "fortune, position, and home in the cause of his country and of human rights, and found shelter here among the fathers of New-England." What would Gov. Eaton and John Dixwell say if they could rise and look upon the brilliantly lighted trolley cars that swiftly follow each other, with no apparent motive power, all around this old Green these Summer nights?

There was no Farnam Hall, no Lawrance Hall, twenty-five years ago, although workmen were then laying the foundations of one of these dormitories. There have been many changes on the blocks at the west side of the old Green, but these changes are the growth of Yale, about which something may be said by and by. In the central business streets the old has been disturbed but little by the invasion of the new. The shops are brighter, some old fronts have been improved, and occasionally a new one lifts itself above the old sky line, but the general aspect of the seventies is fairly well preserved, and in the evening there is the old slowly-moving and meditative procession on the sidewalks of Chapel Street. Thrice happy they who have neither learned nor been compelled to hustle! The removal of the railroad station from the dark cave in the heart of the town, at Chapel and Union Streets, to the made lands at the water's edge, west of Long Wharf, has stimulated growth on the line from the station to the central square, but the abandoned site, which was once a station on the canal which the railway superseded, with the old walls blackened by fire, needs and invites improvement, which should be extended to the squalid district in the rear. How many know that the present station stands on "made ground," and that the harbor waters, not so very many years ago, were rippling almost up to some of the aged houses which may be seen near the inner edge of the railroad company's lands?

A stroll through lovely Hillhouse Avenue—all too short—and up the hill in Prospect Street may reveal more clearly the marks of change. Let us see. The avenue holds its old beauty, enhanced a little by a few new villas and by one or two structures which point to a new and sensible development of undergraduate social life—the combination of secret society hall and private dormitory. Here and there an old house has disappeared, but the modest dwelling of the late President Noah Porter still reminds the graduate of the days when retiring classes came up the avenue, in the seventies, to salute its genial and fatherly tenant. No, we shall find little change here, except in the departure of a Dana, or a Porter, to his long home. And at the head of this avenue the old Hillhouse Park with its grand oaks still resists invasion. But on the slope and crest of Prospect Hill there are beautiful country seats, where twenty-five years ago there were pastures and groves.

In those days the broad grounds surrounding two fine old mansions covered the crest of the hill, and the residential tide was only just lapping the foot of the slope. Now there are new streets crossing the ridge and there are many costly dwellings that command the line of view over the valley to the west, and the new Colonial type is seen even beyond the beautiful ivy-clothed house of the professor whom an important political persor once sought to discredit by calling him "a Mr. Marsh." Here is growth that delights the eye, but there is room for more, and the town affords no finer site. How the row of maples—young trees then—that marked the front of the Winchester domain used to glow with color in those Autumn days of long ago!

The cliff of East Rock looms up not far away. Can change be seen from the Casino on the top? At all events, it will be apparent on and around the Rock itself, for the cliff and the wooded slopes to the north are now a city park, and the summit is capped with a lofty monument erected to the memory of the patriots who fell in our wars. Twenty-five years ago the sole inhabitant of the little plateau on the top of this cliff—the face of which might be a section of the Palisades—was one Stewart, about whom gloomy tales were told. It was reported, too, that counterfeiters did their work there. Up the face of the rock climbed a rickety old stairway, and the place seemed dangerous, both physically and morally. The city had no parks, except the old central Green and another little square nearly half a mile away. It needed none. But since that time the two Rocks and some other interesting districts in the near suburbs have been taken and improved for public use.

This harbor of New-Haven was once, in geological times, the mouth of a wide estuary which extended to the northward a hundred miles or so. Here was the terminus of the Connecticut Valley, but now the river reaches the Sound at marshy Saybrook. Sandstone was formed in this great inlet—the stone out of which so many of Manhattan's brownstone fronts have been made—and in the course of time there were eruptions of melted rock through fissures in this sandstone. Thus were formed the two cliffs, East Rock and West Rock, which overlook the river-bounded plain on the edge of which Davenport and Eaton and their associates marked out the old Green 250 years ago. The exposed face of each cliff is trap; near the base can be seen the sandstone of the lower side of the fissure, but time has worn off the overlapping sandstone of the top. Near the wooded summit of West Rock are the pieces of a great boulder brought down from the north by glacial ice, and the fragments so lean against each other as to make a sheltered cavity under them. In this "Judges' Cave" were hidden the regicides Whalley and Goffe

FRANCE WILL BACK DOWN

The Waller Court-martial Will Be Disavowed.

SPY LAW INVENTED BY BOULANGER

The World's Wheat Crop—German Catholic Assembly—A Dangerous Anarchist Arrested in Rome for Threats.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Paris saying: "The Waller affair ought to show the French the danger of their revised espionage law. The United States will protect this convicted spy as firmly as if he were a white man. The spy law, as it stands, is barbarous. It was devised by Gen. Boulanger when he was fishing for popularity. France ought to be obliged to the United States for giving this demonstration of its evils. The Under Foreign Secretary of the United States is now here, and he has been telling Ambassador Eustis what the public expected him to do. Representations were made to the Government and Premier Dupuy immediately given to the Ambassador to enable him or his representative to visit Lieutenant Waller in prison, where Mr. Waller is confined. Sunday. It is believed that the court-martial that sentenced Mr. Waller will be disavowed should the United States agents make out a good case."

THE WHEAT CROP.

Hungarian Estimates of the Year's Production in All Lands.

BUDA-PESTH, Aug. 25.—The Government has issued an amplification of its wheat report issued last week. According to these latest figures the productions of importing countries for 1895, as compared with the production in 1894, is as follows: Great Britain, 1895, 60,000,000 bushels; 1894, 60,000,000 bushels; France, 1895, 301,573,000 bushels; 1894, 354,000,000 bushels; Germany, 1895, 103,550,000 bushels; 1894, 102,132,000 bushels; Austria, 1895, 114,808,000 bushels; 1894, 151,000,000 bushels; Hungary, 1895, 414,000,000 bushels; 1894, 125,000,000 bushels; Italy, 1895, 136,000,000 bushels; 1894, 130,000,000 bushels; Spain, 1895, 55,000,000 bushels; 1894, 59,000,000 bushels; Portugal, 1895, 9,925,000 bushels; 1894, 9,925,000 bushels; Belgium, 1895, 35,000,000 bushels; 1894, 35,000,000 bushels; Holland, 1895, 8,000,000 bushels; 1894, 8,000,000 bushels; Switzerland, 1895, 7,000,000 bushels; 1894, 7,000,000 bushels; Greece, 1895, 7,376,000 bushels; 1894, 7,376,000 bushels; Scandinavia, 1895, 5,106,000 bushels; 1894, 5,106,000 bushels; Servia, 1895, 3,400,000 bushels; 1894, 3,400,000 bushels; Roumania, 1895, 114,808,000 bushels; 1894, 151,000,000 bushels; Russia, 1895, 414,000,000 bushels; 1894, 125,000,000 bushels; the remainder of the exporting countries, 1895, 3,400,000 bushels; 1894, 3,400,000 bushels. The aggregate of the exporting countries for 1895 is 958,232,000 bushels, against 1,555,000,000 bushels in 1894. The production of the rye-importing countries for 1895 is placed at 522,000,000 bushels, against 511,000,000 bushels in 1894. The principal exporting countries for 1895 are 958,232,000 bushels, against 1,555,000,000 bushels in 1894.

GERMAN CATHOLIC ASSEMBLY.

Many Members of Reichstag Attend the Meeting.

MUNICH, Aug. 25.—The forty-second General Assembly of Catholics met here this evening in the Hall of the City Brewery. The attendance was larger than was expected. The Centrist members of the Reichstag present, including Herren Groeber, Bachem, Orterer, and Count Preysing, members of the Centre Party, including Herren Lieber and Schaedler and number of Bavarian Catholic notables arrive to-day. Count Preysing will present a toast to the Pope, which will be followed by toasts to the Prince Regent of Bavaria and Emperor William. These toasts were drunk with all the honors.

It is stated that the meeting will not adopt a resolution favorable to Count von Hohenwart, Austrian Reichsrath, to read a paper he has prepared on "Papalism and the Roman Question," owing to the political character of the subject.

National Company Reorganizing.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—It is proposed to reconstruct the National Steamship Company so as to avoid compulsory liquidation. A provisional agreement to this end has been entered into. The new company will be called Leyland, Wilsons & Furness, Limited. It will be registered as possessing a capital of £250,000. The new company will take over the old company, paying for the business thus: Thirty thousand pounds in cash, which will suffice to pay all the National Line's debts; 12,500 preference shares of £5 each, and 12,500 ordinary shares of £5 each. The old company's shareholders getting all the new preference shares and half of the new ordinary shares. The other half of the new ordinary shares will go to the ordinary shareholders of the old company.

Cholera at Vladivostock.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.—It is officially announced that there were nine cases and seven deaths from the disease aboard the steamer Baikow, which arrived at Vladivostock from Chee-Foo Aug. 6, and on Aug. 20, there were sixteen fresh cases and twelve deaths in Vladivostock.

CHINA, Aug. 25.—The State Department is in receipt of information from China, stating that the outbreak of cholera at that place has been checked. All danger from the plague is past, the authorities having taken every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease.

Bosco Re-elected.

ROME, Aug. 25.—A by-election for a member of the Chamber of Deputies, held in Piedmont to-day, resulted in the return of Signor Bosco, who is now in prison for his connection with the late Socialist disturbances. Bosco was returned at the general election, together with the Socialists Barbato and De Felice, both of whom are in prison. The Chamber subsequently declared these elections void. Last Sunday de Felice was again elected in the Fourth District of Naples, defeating Prince Odoaca Odescalchi. The Socialists of Rome held an open-air meeting this evening to celebrate de Felice's election. Several young men who attended the fête were arrested.

Zaccarsky Doing Well.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—M. Jacobsky, the confidential clerk of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, who was badly injured yesterday by the explosion of an infernal machine that had been sent to the Baron by post, is progressing as well as could be expected. The doctors attending him performed an operation this evening and hope to be able to save his eyesight. The Prefect of Police, who was absent from Paris on a holiday, returned to the city as soon as he heard of the outrage. He is directing the inquiries that are being made into the case.

Ferdinand Leaves Sofia.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A dispatch from Sofia, which The Standard will publish to-morrow, says that Prince Ferdinand started for Varna Saturday night. After causing the principal route from the palace to the railway station to be lined with guards, he proceeded to the station by another route, and entered the train from a small side platform.

Col. Roberts Will Wed an American.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Post to-morrow will announce that Col. Howland Roberts, son of the late Sir Thomas Roberts of County Cork, Ireland, will shortly marry Miss Elizabeth Marie, youngest daughter of W. T. Laroche, M. D., of Harrington Park, N. J.

Dangerous Anarchist Arrested.

ROME, Aug. 25.—An Anarchist has been arrested in Ancona for declaring publicly that he would follow the example of Cesare Santo, the youth who assassinated President Carnot of France. The prisoner has already been convicted eleven times.

Sala Is Better.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The condition of George Augustus Sala, who has been ill at Brighton for some time, is improving.

SHE WILL SUPPORT THE PRINCE

The Princess Colonna Effects a Settlement with Her Husband—She Will Retain Possession of the Children.

NAPLES, Aug. 25.—The representative here of The United Press learns that the settlement that has been arrived at between Prince and Princess Colonna, the latter the stepdaughter of John W. Mackay, gives the Princess the custody of the children, she paying the Prince the sum of 60,000f. yearly.

The Princess, then Eva Mackay, was married in 1885. After some years of inharmonious domestic life, due largely to the fact that the Prince made heavy demands for money to pay his gambling debts, in January, 1894, the Princess came to this country, bringing her children with her. Her intention then was to seek a divorce in the California courts.

One cause which led to her hasty flight to this country was that she believed her husband intended to kidnap her children.

While here the Princess complained bitterly of her husband's violent temper and brutality. During her stay in New-York she began divorce proceedings, but having learned that an action she had already begun in the French courts had been decided against her, and that the custody of her children had been given to their aunt, a sister of the Prince, in Italy, she determined to return to Europe and attempt fresh negotiations. She carried this plan into effect late in May last year, and returned to Europe with her children.

IRISH FACTIONS SHOWING FIGHT

Opponents of the Chicago Convention Make Some Forcible Charges Against Its Friends.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The Irish National Convention, which has been called to meet in Chicago Sept. 24, continues to stir up the fighting factions of the various Irish organizations in this country, and evoke the bitterest denunciation of those who have identified themselves with the "new-movement" convention. The text of the latest attack was given to The United Press to-night. It is addressed to the "members of the American Board, Ancient Order of Hibernians," and is signed "James J. Hagerty, National Delegate; Patrick McGarry, National Secretary; Daniel P. Battle, National Treasurer, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Board of Erin."

McGarry was a prominent "Camp 20" witness against the murderers of Dr. Cronin. The address, or appeal, is largely a vituperative elaboration of the Confederated Irish Societies' denunciation of the proposed convention and its promoters, which was given publicity at the recent dual Irish Convention held here. It is supplemented by an appeal to come back to the Board of Erin that cut loose from the National officers of the order who are scathingly denounced in connection with the "triangle" members of the convention. The address concludes:

"This convention is fairly successful. The Republican leaders will treat with Alexander Sullivan for the delivery to their Presidential candidate of the 'Irish vote,' which he more controls than they do, and the Democrats will implore Maurice F. Egan and other co-conspirators with Sullivan to avert the stampede. The confidence game was successfully worked by the same men in the three last Presidential campaigns."

BROUGHT HER FORTUNE TO HER LOVER

Miss Johnson Came from Denmark to Marry an Old Sweetheart.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 25.—Imogena Johnson, a comely young Danish woman, came from her native country Saturday, Aug. 17, in search of Thomas Iverson, her lover. They had parted five years ago because Imogena's father refused to permit their courtship to continue. They were engaged to be married. The Iverson family was poor, but honest and industrious, and the wealthy head of the Johnson house refused to permit his daughter to become the wife of a poor man. He forbade them to ever speak to each other, and kept Imogena away from her lover. Iverson left the country and settled in Perth Amboy. He worked at various jobs for several years and then became discouraged. He had hoped that after a time Johnson would relent and possibly permit him to return and claim Imogena for a bride. He could not stand disappointment and hard luck, and became little better than a tramp.

Miss Johnson arrived at New-York Saturday, a week ago. Her parents were dead and she had inherited their estate, worth $30,000. She brought with her nearly half of that amount, and at once hunted up her lover. When she met he fainted. She bought him clothes and gave him money and together they rented a house and filled it with furniture. Thursday evening they were married by the Rev. Ole Jacobsen, and they are now receiving the congratulations of their friends.

It was through the efforts of Mrs. Niels Jacobsen Orsoe that Iverson was found, and she alone knew of Miss Johnson's coming to America.

Iverson's young brother said, when he heard of his brother's fortune: "I guess Tom won't have to sleep in a stable this Winter."

THE KILLING OF TRAIN ROBBER SMALLEY

Identified as the Man Who Shot Detective Powers Last Wednesday.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 25.—John Smalley, who was shot and instantly killed by Deputy Sheriffs Spofford and McBain, at McBain, last night, was identified to-day by Detective Jake Way as the man who murdered Detective George W. Powers, aboard a Grand Rapids and Indiana train Wednesday night, while it was leaving this city. Jake Way was with Powers aboard the train when the murder was committed.

Sheriff Dunham of Missaukee County got word yesterday afternoon that two of the train robbers were thought to be near McBain, about fifteen miles from Cadillac City. The Sheriff and Deputies Spofford and Troy started at once for McBain, Spofford with a team, and Dunham and Troy took a railroad velocipede. Spofford reached McBain about 8 o'clock, and started, with several officers, including Deputy McBain, to look for the men. They located them at the house of Smalley's brother-in-law, Lip Smith, and called on him to open the door, which he did. When he saw Spofford and McBain, armed with rifles, he pulled a revolver from his hip pocket. Before he could shoot two bullets from the guns of Spofford and McBain had avenged the murder of Powers. Smalley fell dead.

He had a satchel, in which were several large revolvers and a sum of money. The body was taken in charge by the county.

Died from Smoking Cigarettes.

DEXTER, Mo., Aug. 25.—Oscar Cunningham, a young man living seven miles from Dexter, died last night from the effects of cigarette poisoning. When death came he was smoking a cigarette. He had grown so emaciated from the use of the poison that he had to take to his bed. He awoke at 12 o'clock last night, rolled a cigarette, lighted it, called for a drink of water, and expired in an instant. He smoked about 100 cigarettes daily.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 25.—The sheds attached to the city stables in the rear of Police Headquarters, on William Street, were burned to-day. Eight carts, two sweepers, and a watering wagon were lost. Loss, $2,500.

PLATTDEUTSCH VOLKSFEST

The Twenty-first Annual Reunion Begun successfully.

FIRST DAY'S ATTENDANCE 35,000

Enjoyable Singing, Open-Air Entertainments, Fireworks, and a Balloon Ascension Amuse the Vast Throng.

UNION HILL, N. J., Aug. 25.—The twenty-first annual reunion of the Plattdeutsche of New-York was inaugurated at the Schuetzen Park here at noon to-day. The festival is under the auspices of the Plattdütsch Volksfest Vereen of New-York, which comprises the 116 different organizations of the Low Germans of the metropolis.

Everything favored an unprecedented success, as the day was a perfect one for a picnic. For years these Volksfeste have led all others as to numbers in attendance, but at no previous occasion did the gate receipts equal those of to-day. The festival opened at 1 o'clock P. M., but for several hours before that time all transportation lines leading to the Schuetzen Park were taxed to their utmost capacity, bringing crowds to the grounds.

The Gate Committee had based its calculations on the past, and had 20,000 single admission tickets printed, which, with the large number of season tickets sold to members, they thought would answer for all emergencies. But the supply was exhausted by 5 o'clock P. M., and after that hour the admission tickets intended for next Wednesday were placed on sale. From the reports of the different ticket offices and those keeping track of season tickets, the attendance figures up considerably over 35,000, which is almost double the number of the highest attendance on any day at a Plattdeutsch Volksfest heretofore held in this section of the country.

Although the crowd was unusually large, ample preparations had been made to care for it. The park had been enlarged and thoroughfares improved, and new pavilions, restaurants, and booths erected. Many improvements have been made in and about the grounds, and in its present shape it is one of the most attractive picnic parks in this vicinity. Since it became the property of the Plattdeutsch Volksfest Vereen, some weeks ago, more than $25,000 has been expended on improvements, and the result is undoubtedly creditable to the officers in charge.

The Amusement Committee has prepared diversified and interesting entertainments in all sections of the park. Mammoth stages have been erected in different sections, and a veritable Midway Plaisance is now in full operation. Here can be found a Congress of all Nations, Cairo, Persia, India; Frieda, the famous Greek astrologist; a German circus, with elephants, performing lions, and other features, and Herr Granada and Fräulein Serena, Germany's champion high-wire performers, whose acts upon a wire strung 100 feet in the air amazed the crowds.

In one section of the park the nine Plattdeutsche Maennerchor societies held a Saengerfest, under the direction of W. von Besele, and their singing was received with stormy plaudits by a large crowd.

The concert was arranged by the United Singers of the Plattdeutsche Volksfest Vereen, and the details were in charge of Heinrich Jürgensen, the President, and Hermann Sass, the Secretary of the organization. The nine singing societies that participated are: Gerhard Saengerbund, Gesang Verein, Unter Uns, Teutonia Quartet Club, Fritz Reuter Lyra, Bremer Sesang Verein, Harlem Liederkranz, Pomuchelskopp Gesang Section, Schleswig-Holstein Gesang Verein of Hoboken, and Schleswig-Holstein Gesang Verein of New-York.

The Amusement Committee consists of Henry C. Elbs, Chairman; Justus Bruns, Charles Harms, John F. Wolthers, and Frederick Finken, Assistant Chairmen, and John D. Brinkle, William Fricke, Charles A. Elwers, Louis Lehing, John Wiechmann, William Breuer, Louis Lübben, John Sasse, Hermann Köster, Hermann Tietjen, Hermann Michaelsen, Frederick Hasselbach, Christian Osterholz, Charles Stolte, Henry Jüngensen, Ernst Dircks, Albert Kohlenbeck, Christian Hansen, Christian Thiessen, Henry Helst, Christian Röhr, Hermann Langenhop, Charles Menke, Hermann Sass, and George Pasbach.

Among the numerous souvenirs of the festival, the one that attracted the most attention and enjoyed an immense sale is an aluminium cup and saucer of unique design, bearing appropriate inscriptions in the Low German dialect with the date of the fest. This souvenir was designed by Maggie Epstein, who is popular with all of the German societies, and shortly after she had placed it on sale the supply was almost exhausted. Miss Epstein was heartily greeted by her numerous German friends and received many compliments on the beauty of her design.

The balloon ascension by Prof. Thomas Fink was witnessed by the large crowd with astonishment, and when he made the descent with a parachute, after the balloon had reached its highest point, the pleasure of the immense crowd knew no bounds. The grand international character ballet, which was presented at 8 o'clock P. M., proved an interesting feature. The ballet was arranged by Mme. La Rose Herman, and was executed by 100 young women selected from the different Plattdeutsche societies.

After a series of stereopticon views by Prof. Von Osten, an excellent pyrotechnical display closed the day's festivities. The representation of Niagara Falls in fireworks was a masterpiece in this particular art, and evoked hearty cheers.

Der Plattdütsche Volksfest Vereen consists of 116 societies, of a contributing membership of 10,000 persons. Its present officers are:

President—William F. Grell; First Vice President—Ernst Kuhlmann; Second Vice President—August Bewig; Recording Secretary—Conrad Heede; Corresponding Secretary—Bernhard Meyborg; Financial Secretary—John P. Friedhoff; Treasurer—John Holler; Manager—John D. Bullwinkel; Honorary Presidents—Hermann H. Hingsiage, George Landwehr, John C. Hüser, Adolph Schreitmüller, Henry Riefe, and Henry Kröger.

Reception day will be to-morrow, and the different Plattdeutsch societies of Brooklyn, Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Philadelphia have signified their intention of being present. President William F. Grell will deliver the address of welcome, and the committees in charge will make their guests feel that they are heartily welcome.

A YANKEE GIRL CLIMBS THE MATTERHORN

Only Two Women Have Accomplished the Feat Before Her.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

The first woman to climb to the summit of the Matterhorn was the daughter of a guide named Carrel. Then a New-York girl, Miss Brevoort, followed in her footsteps; that was twenty-four years ago. Now a Providence young woman, Miss Annie S. Peck, has emulated their exploit, and announces her success in a modest cablegram to The Boston Herald.

She is a graduate of the University of Michigan, an ex-Professor of Latin in Smith College, a student of archaeology, lecturer, and, for her years, quite a veteran mountain climber. Her list of previous ascents, as given, includes Mount Washington, the Cloud's Rest, (Yosemite,) Mount Shasta, Hymettus, Pentelicus, the Gross Glockner, and Monte Cristallo. She has had her eye on the great Swiss peak for some time past apparently, and Wednesday of this week she had the delight of putting her feet on it. Here is a part of what she wrote:

"We reached the summit of the Matterhorn to-day in six hours from the hut. There were no mishaps; the weather was fine and clear, and the view on all sides superb. Nothing was wanting. The Mont Blanc range stood out clear and massive to the west. Northward, the Bernese Oberland, with its serried peaks, presented a picture of surpassing beauty. The Weisshorn in the foreground, with what might be imagined as a troop of peaks in line behind, the Jungfrau cutting the horizon pure and white and noble, a fitting warder to such a noble band. One could hardly resist imparting a personality to peaks so grand, so individual as these Switzer battlements, and nowhere but from the Matterhorn on one of its rare, clear days can one realize the picture to the life. Small wonder that Whymper and Tyndall and Giordano pined and struggled for long years to reach this coign of vantage. The gentle art of mountain climbing has no nobler reward. * * *

"All too soon comes the warning voice of the guide that the day is waning, and that no man, and least of all a woman, may dare the perils of the Matterhorn in the night. Its arretes, ice slopes, and crags must be laboriously retraced, and when the glacier below is reached, there is more than thankfulness for dangers passed."

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS IN BOSTON

The City Grandly Decorated in Honor of the Visiting Masons from All Over the Country.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Never before in its history has the city taken such a holiday appearance on Sunday as to-day. The elaborate decorations, the constantly arriving delegations of Knights Templars in their rich trappings, and the crowds that have thronged the streets to view the ever-changing scenes have combined to make the day one of bustle rather than one of rest.

Commanderies have been coming during the day over all the lines leading into the city, and in and around Knights Templars headquarters the officials have been on the jump, registering and arranging for the reception of the visitors. Most Eminent Sir Hugh McCurdy, Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States, arrived about 10:30 o'clock, via the Boston and Maine Road, under escort of Detroit Commandery, the crack command of the order, and is quartered at the Vendome. Since his arrival he has been a very busy official, his social functions occupying his time until late in the afternoon, when he attended service in Trinity Church.

Pittsburg Commandery of Pittsburg Penn., 325 Knights, also reached here to-day, and is housed at the Vendome. This commandery is anxious to secure the next conclave for Pittsburg, and has already begun a vigorous campaign to that end. It is said that the support of Illinois, Missouri, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, New-York, and New-Jersey has already practically been assured them.

Among the delegations arriving at the Boston and Albany station during the day were those from Lafayette and Anderson, Ind.; Pilgrim Commandery, Harrisburg, Penn.; Jackson, Mich.; Damascus of Detroit; Maysville, Ky., and Trinity, Ohio, while the other railroads also brought many visiting Knights.

The first section of the Iowa commanderies arrived in twelve Pullman cars over the Boston and Maine, being in charge of R. E. Sir E. C. Shule of Iowa Falls, Iowa, Passenger Agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad. This section came over the Grand Trunk by way of White River Junction, arriving several hours earlier than the second section, which took another route. On the second section were R. E. Sir S. S. Lacey, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Iowa, and other grand officers. There were also delegations from Cedar Rapids, Marshaltown, Des Moines, and Council Bluffs.

SMOKE TRAVELS OVER A THOUSAND MILES

A Sooty Pennant Stretching from Puget Sound to San Francisco.

From The San Francisco Call, Aug. 18.

Some people noticed that it was very smoky about the city and bay yesterday, and some did not. The bluish haze that brooded everywhere, veiling the islands in the bay, was mixed with fog and helped the damp winds from the ocean chill the sunshine, and to many the trouble was just fog.

But it was real smoke that rode in on the winds, and it came from the ocean in damp southwest breezes. Coming from the southwest to the land, the smoke might have come from Hawaiian volcanoes, but it didn't. That smoke started from Puget Sound, made a strategic flank movement out over the ocean, and then charged on the bay by way of the Golden Gate.

It traveled 1,000 miles to get here, and Weather Forecast Official Hammon was the only man in the city yesterday who knew all about it. Smoke may not be strictly a meteorological phenomenon, but when there is enough of it, it often gets mixed up with the weather, and becomes officially recognized as weather.

It seems that two or three weeks ago the usual Summer forest fires in the mountains of Washington got well going, and ever since then the winds have been gently spreading the smoke all over Washington and Oregon. For two weeks now "smk" has been written all over those two States on the daily weather bureau, along with the usual hieroglyphics, but the smoke did not get down into California.

It has happened, however, that north winds have been blowing up there for days, and the smoke from the big smudges in the coast mountains has been carried directly southward. This course carried it out to sea from where the coast line bends to the east. For the north winds spun out a lengthening banner from the smoky mass by the sound, and it was trailed over the sea for hundreds of miles. Day before yesterday a northwest wind, which followed the coast line, struck Point Reyes, and in this the great pennant of smoke floated near the California shore.

This northwest wind struck the hills south of the Golden Gate, and was deflected in through the gap as usual. So the northwest wind became a southwest wind about the city, and so it ripped an edge from the long pennant of smoke at sea and dragged it into the bay.

That is the peculiar way in which smoke from Puget Sound got to San Francisco yesterday. It is not an unusual thing for smoke to travel that distance from widespread forest fires, for smoke from Minnesota forests has been carried southward beyond St. Louis, but it is rarely that smoke from Washington dims the sunshine of Central California, and it is not known that the winds, the sea, and the hills ever before got it here by such an ingenious process of spinning.

MR. W. A. EDDY'S BIG KITE EXPERIMENT

Photograph of Boston Taken Two Hundred and Fifty Feet Above It.

From The Boston Transcript, Aug. 23.

Out at the observatory at Blue Hill, today, the kitefliers found that the high wind which blew during the forenoon at the rate of from thirty-five to forty miles an hour was likely to give them considerable difficulty in making their experiments. W. A. Eddy, who is the chief experimenter, and who comes from New-Jersey to make use of the better air of New-England in his trials, sent up two kites at about 9 o'clock, but the wind speedily banged them about so roughly that they were disabled. They were repaired, and were again sent aloft. They made their way upward in a southeasterly direction from the hilltop, and Mr. Eddy planned, if the wind offered no further resistance, to get a photograph of the observatory from a point high in the air toward the southeast.

The experiments of yesterday were pretty satisfactory. The wind did not start up until nearly 11 o'clock in the forenoon, but then Mr. Eddy sent up several kites, and by afternoon he had a string of four in the air, the highest of which was rather more than 875 feet above sea level, or 255 feet above the level of the hilltop. A camera was suspended from one of the kites, and by its agency a photograph of the country toward Boston and Boston Light was taken. The view is expected to be thoroughly good, and will be equivalent to a bird's-eye view from a hill 200 feet higher than Blue Hill. A thermograph was sent up at 5 o'clock, and it reached an altitude of 1,840 feet above sea level, or 740 feet above the level of the hilltop. The instrument showed the temperature of the air aloft to be 3° cooler than that on the hilltop, and the barometer fell seven-tenths of an inch, to correspond with the rise of 700 feet. Mr. Eddy thinks he can send his kites as high as 1,000 feet above the hilltop without difficulty, if the wind will only give an even chance.

Ran Away on the Marriage Eve.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Oscar E. Fernald, who disappeared twelve weeks ago, the day before he was to have been married, has been found in New-Haven, where until recently he has been working in a bookbindery. He told his brother Luther Thursday that the day of his disappearance was a blank to him. He found himself in a Providence hotel on the morning of his wedding day, with only $200 left of $300 that he had in his pocket the day before. Being unable to pay bills he had contracted, he resolved not to return home, took several drinks, and went to New-York, where in the next few days he spent the rest of his money. He went then to New-Haven, where he has been ever since, living under his own name. He has not written to his family or to the young lady who was to have married him.

The Responsibility Placed.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

It must have been the Irish Secretary who is responsible for the lament in the Queen's speech over the "recurrence of constant disorder" in Armenia.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Ardanross, (Br.,) Smith, Sagua Aug. 19, via Caibarien 21st, with mdse to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

Bark Stuart, (Br.,) Stitch, Philadelphia Aug. 23, in ballast to Balfour, Williamson & Co.

MR. PLATT IS IN DOUBT

Has Not Decided Yet as to a Straight or Union Ticket.

WILL BE GUIDED BY PARTY'S GOOD

The Statement that He is Urging a Straight Ticket to Gain City Senate Nominations Declared Absurd.

Thomas C. Platt said yesterday at the Oriental Hotel that he had not made up his mind whether he was for a straight Republican local ticket next Fall, or for a combination ticket with all the anti-Tammany elements represented.

"The statement that I am urging the nomination of a straight Republican ticket in order to get control of certain city nominations for the Senate is absurd," said Mr. Platt. "Nothing is settled yet, but when the time comes I shall be guided in any action I may take by whatever seems to be for the general welfare of the Republican Party."

The intention ascribed to Mr. Platt was to favor a straight Republican ticket, unless either or both of the Republican nominations in the Fifteenth and Nineteenth Senatorial Districts in this city were given to men on whom he could rely. Both these districts are reckoned Republican in the ordinary course of events, but the Brookfield men control the party's machinery in them.

Mr. Platt went to the afternoon concert of Sousa's band yesterday afternoon, returning to the Oriental Hotel just before the "Salute of the Nations" was thundered out by the cannons on the green beside the band pavilion.

On the piazza, he met Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, who had come to pay him a friendly call with no politics in it, as the General was careful to explain. Gen. Catlin also said he had no desire for political office of any kind at present. He looked the picture of health.

Charles H. Murray, formerly Police Commissioner and Census Supervisor, was also waiting to see Mr. Platt, and had a long conversation with him and Edward Lauterbach, who joined them. Mr. Lauterbach was not talking politics for publication yesterday.

When the group of Republican politicians had got together, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles came out on the piazza for a promenade, and without stopping in his walk, congratulated Messrs. Platt, Lauterbach, and Murray, on their occupation.

There was a dearth of rural statesmen at the Oriental Hotel yesterday, owing to some cause not satisfactorily explained.

POLITICAL LABOR LEADERS' ACTION.

Initiative and Referendum Systems in Legislation Are Demanded.

The independent labor political movement, which was revived in this city two or three months ago, is not making rapid progress, although those of its supporters who are enthusiastic say it has spread widely in the districts where hard work has been done.

The political movement that was inaugurated last year under the auspices of the Central Labor Union petered out, it was said, on account of the reform movement and the general dullness of trade. This year the movement was started by the tin and sheet iron workers, who called a political conference of trades. About thirty organizations were represented at this conference, and it was decided to organize labor political associations and to prepare a platform.

The Committee on Platform has announced that it has completed its labors. The main plank in this platform demands the initiative and referendum systems in legislation. The Organization Committee says that associations have been organized in the Eleventh and Fifteenth Assembly Districts, with a combined membership of 4,000.

Notwithstanding the enthusiasm of several committeemen, other delegates show a good deal of apathy toward the movement. Here formerly forty or fifty delegates met, hardly twenty make their appearance now at meetings. William J. O'Brien of the granite cutters and President of the Board of Walking Delegates, who went into the movement with zeal, said yesterday that he had very little time to think about it. Delegate Balmes of the wood carvers, when spoken to, said he did not think the movement would amount to much this year.

Delegate Callanan of the painters said that, while a great deal of zeal had been manifested a few weeks ago, a retrograde movement now seemed to have set in, as it was very difficult to get the delegates together.

Delegate James C. Edwards said he was in favor of the Prohibition Party or of a good Socialist Party.

Assemblyman Tuttle Withdraws.

LE ROY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Assemblyman Thomas B. Tuttle of this place has withdrawn from the Republican Senatorial contest in the Forty-fifth District. This narrows the contest down to ex-Senator Edmund L. Pitts of Orleans and the Niagara County aspirants, of whom there are two or three, ex-Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth of Lockport being probably the leading one. Mr. Tuttle's withdrawal is the outcome of a trip to Niagara County, where he discovered that the other candidates had so much strength that it was evidently futile for him to try to get the nomination.

STATE CONVENTION DELEGATES.

Democratic.

CAYUGA COUNTY—First District—P. M. Herron, J. Hest, J. B. Hunter. Second District—J. C. Stout, Hiram N. Babcock, H. Greenfield.

Republican.

STEUBEN COUNTY—First District—J. F. Parkhurst, Charles W. Gillett, G. T. Conine, B. Wellington, A. B. Houghton, Monroe Wheeler. Second District—Franklin D. Sherwood, W. W. Clark, M. F. Smith, L. D. Whiting, Joel Clark, W. T. Cornish.

SENECA COUNTY—W. L. Sweet, J. B. H. Mangin, H. M. Glen, Charles I. Vaulen.

NEW-YORK STATE NOMINATIONS.

Assembly.

CAYUGA COUNTY—First District—Daniel L. Ramsey of Sennett, Democrat. Second District—E. B. Whitten of Genoa, Democrat.

STEUBEN COUNTY—Second District—Joel Clark, Republican.

ONEIDA COUNTY—First District—Henry P. Hoefler, People's Party.

Cadet Walks Overboard in His Sleep.

From The Philadelphia Times, Aug. 24.

That was a singular episode and a remarkable escape referred to in a dispatch from Washington yesterday. Cadet Watts, of the United States ship Monongahela, while asleep, fell into the sea. The dispatch said he was drowned, but that was a mistake. Cadet Watts is a Philadelphian, and a grandson of Henry M. Watts, ex-Minister to Austria. His father received a dispatch from him yesterday, stating that he was alive and well. The incident happened during the cruise of the Monongahela to the Madeira Islands. It was during the night, and Cadet Watts, who from childhood has been a sleep-walker, left his berth and, going on deck, walked overboard. Fortunately he was seen by the watch, and an alarm given, a boat lowered, and he was rescued. It is probable that the shock he received upon reaching the water awoke him, but his act was entirely somnambulistic. Cadet Watts is one of the brightest young men in the navy, being one of four of the class of '80 who were honored as star cadets.

Finger Rings Lost in the Surf.

From The Philadelphia Record.

"It's safe to say that a bushel basketful of finger rings is lost at the seashore every season," said a habitué of the coast Summer resorts yesterday. "Many bathers never think to remove their rings before taking a plunge in the surf, and when they come out not a few find that the rings have slipped off in the water. Of course, they are irrevocably lost in the sands. If the beach at Atlantic City, for instance, could be thrashed out or sifted, it would yield a gold mine, not to mention a valuable store of precious stones of every kind."

Furniture that's handsome,
Furniture that's strong;
Furniture that's always right
In make, and never wrong.
FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

RECEPTION TO CARDINAL GIBBONS

Thousands of Baltimore People Do Honor to the Distinguished Prelate—Bishop Foley Celebrates Mass.

BALTIMORE Md., Aug. 25.—The reception tendered to Cardinal Gibbons tonight by the Catholic Club was an event long to be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to gain an entrance to the rooms of the club. Long before 8 o'clock, the hour set for the arrival of the guests, thousands of persons had gathered on Charles Street in front of the archiepiscopal residence, and the clubhouse, directly opposite, in the hope of personally conveying to the Prince of the Church, their congratulations upon his safe return, after an absence in Europe of nearly four months, to his home and among his beloved people. The Cardinal, leaning upon the arm of James R. Wheeler, President of the Catholic Club, emerged from his residence at 8 o'clock, and picked his way through the immense throng to the clubhouse, closely followed by Archbishop Satolli, Mgr. Sberritti, Bishops Foley of Detroit, Mich., and Donohue of Wheeling, West Va., and the clergy of Baltimore, led by the venerabit Mgr. McColgan.

The hall of the clubhouse, where the reception was held, was handsomely decorated with flowers, ferns, and plants. The Cardinal's red chair was overhung with ferns, and festooned with flowers resembling a fairy grotto. As the procession entered the hall, the cathedral choir, under direction of Prof. F. X. Hale, sang "Viva Il Cardinale," a march chorus.

When the Cardinal was seated, with Mgr. Satolli and Bishop Foley on either side, Assistant District Attorney Edgar H. Gans welcomed him on behalf of the Catholic Club and the citizens of Baltimore, in a few well-chosen words. His Eminence responded briefly, thanking the committee, the club, and the assembled hosts for the unmistakable warmth of their greeting.

In the course of his remarks he said:

I shall not be tempted, even by the well-rounded words of Mr. Gans, to make a lengthy reply. I came merely to shake hands and to tell in an informal manner of my pleasure in meeting you. Mr. Gans referred to my travels, and in regard to them there is one thing that I will note, and that is the more one travels the more he becomes convinced of the smallness of our globe, as compared with the greatness of our America and the American people. Wherever I went—on the Continent, in Great Britain, and in the remote places everywhere—I met American people, and I loved to hear my own tongue, for, although the language of our illustrious Apostolic Delegate from the Papal Court is more harmonious, especially when used by him, (bowing to Mgr. Satolli,) yet we love our own language when heard in foreign lands.

Mr. Gans referred to my American citizenship, and I can saw with all candor that the highest civic title that I aspire to is to be called a citizen of the United States. That honor is as high as was that of a Roman citizen of old. I rejoice in being an American citizen because here we have Governmental authority without despotism, liberty without license, and liberty without trenching upon the rights of others. Therefore, my travels abroad tend to increase my love for my country.

Would that I were worthy of Mr. Gans's praise. As was said of him of old time, "What have I done that I should receive so much praise?"

Mr. Gans referred to the ovations paid me in Europe, but I assure you I appreciate this reception far more than the large gatherings and receptions in Europe. I am, indeed, most happy to be home and to see you all.

Prof. Linhard's orchestra, concealed by a floral screen, played a number of sacred airs, while the fortunate ones who had been able to squeeze into the apartment were formed into line and said a few pleasant words to his Eminence as they filed from the hall to make room for the waiting thousands on the outside. The reception was continued for more than two hours, when the Cardinal was compelled to excuse himself, and was again escorted across the crowded street to his residence.

The Cardinal objects to public demonstrations on Sunday, but, owing to the fact that the annual retreat of the Catholic clergy of the archdiocese will begin tomorrow, the officers of the club prevailed upon him to allow his flock to see him and say a word of greeting before secluding himself for a week in St. Mary's Seminary, where the retreat will be held.

Cardinal Gibbons officiated at the 7 o'clock mass at the cathedral to-day. He also delivered a short sermon on "Love Your Neighbors." No reference was made in the discourse to his European experiences. The other services at the cathedral during the day were largely attended. Many persons expected that his Eminence would appear and make an address touching upon his travels, but they were disappointed. The Cardinal remained quietly at home until evening.

Bishop Foley of Detroit, who was a fellow-traveler of the Cardinal, celebrated mass this morning at the House of the Good Shepherd, corner Mount and Hollins Streets, whereof he was Superintendent for many years. The Rev. Frederick Baumgarten, also of Detroit, assisted at the services. In the afternoon Bishop Foley was ent

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Activity and Wide Fluctuations in the Industrial Stocks.

RAILWAY ISSUES GAINING STRONG

The Grangers All Materially Higher and the General List With Rare —An Upward Movement Expected.

MONDAY P. M., Aug. 26, 1895.

Speculation in the industrials was the feature of the stock market last week. These stocks were in the first place, both in activity and wide fluctuation, but Sugar was a close second. The movement in Tobacco was based on the determination of the manufacturers of plug to invade the field of the tobacco trust in retaliation for the latter's effort to cut into the business of the plug trade. The stock on the previous Saturday had sold at about 106; on Monday the best price was 107, and before the close of the day it had fallen to 92. Additional sales at the low prices were made on Tuesday, but covering of shorts and inside buying brought about a rally, and the price was carried back to 98¾ by the close of the week. Sugar moved within narrower limits, but was at times quite weak. On Monday it sold at 114⅛, and on Thursday at 106¾. Then it rallied to 110¼, and on Saturday closed at 100⅞, a net loss of 4⅜ points. The weakness was attributed to the lower prices for the refined product, but, while this fact had its effect, there is no doubt in the mind of the Street that insiders are quite willing to see lower prices, in order that they may buy back stock sold on the recent advance. Chicago Gas was generally strong, although a quick break on Thursday carried the price down to 59¾. Since then it has rallied to 62⅜. The company's business is said to be improving steadily, and the buying of the stock is notably good on all recessions. There was some liquidation of Leather preferred during the weak, but inside support rallied the price. The stock is closely held, but it has been advanced beyond reason, (only four dividends of 1 per cent. each have been paid on it,) and traders are afraid of it.

The Grangers were fairly active, considering the great dullness of the general market, and all scored material advances. The crop situation continues to be all that could be desired. Even if frost should come now, it could do little damage, as 90 per cent. of the corn crop has passed the danger line. The usual leaders of the Street are still away, either in Europe or at seaside or mountain resorts in this country, and are not expected back until early September. When they return to business they will find conditions so favorable that it is fair to assume that they will become powerful factors on the bull side of the market. During their absence the bears have failed in all their many attempts to induce liquidation, and there is even now quite a large short interest in the market. This will hasten to cover on the first indication of general buying, and this operation of itself will force prices upward. In the meantime inactivity may prevail.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing, Aug. 25,'94.
Adams Express	148	145	..
American Cotton Oil	26	24⅞	33⅞
American Cotton Oil pf	74	73½	78
*American Sugar Refining	114⅛	113¾	113¼
*Am. Sugar Refining pf	103⅜	101¼	98½
American Tobacco	102¾	92	105
American Tobacco pf	106	105	110
At., T. & S. F., 3d in. pd.	18	17⅛	..
At., T. & S. F. pf., when is.	33⅛	32⅜	..
Atlantic & Pacific	1½	1½	..
Baltimore & Ohio	64⅜	64	75¼
*Bay State Gas	20	19¾	..
Buf., Roch. & Pittsburg	21½	20½	..
Canada Southern	56½	55⅜	53¼
Canadian Pacific	53⅜	53¾	67⅜
Central Pacific	18	18	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	21¼	20	20¾
Chicago Gas	63⅜	59½	76½
Chic. & East. Illinois pf	104¼	102¾	..
Chicago & Northwestern	104⅜	101½	107¼
Chic. & Northwestern pf	145¼	145¼	142
Chic., Burl'gton & Quincy	91¼	89⅝	78⅜
C. C. C. & St Lou.s	49⅝	48¾	41⅛
C., M. & St. Paul	73½	71¼	65½
Chic., R. I. & Pacific	82	79¾	68⅝
Colorado Coal & Iron	8	8	10¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron	37¾	36	24¾
Columbus & Hock. Coal	4	4	8
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol	25⅜	24½	19¼
Consolidated Gas Co	143	141	126½
Delaware & Hudson	131⅞	130⅝	136½
Del., Lacka. & Western	164	162½	167
Denver & Rio Grande	15⅝	15⅜	12½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48½	48⅛	35
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	11	10½	6
Dis. & Cattle Feeding	21⅜	20⅜	..
*Duluth, S. S. & A	6½	6	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	99	99	99
Erie Tel. & Telegraph	51	51	..
General Electric	37½	36⅜	42¼
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	2	1⅞	4⅜
Homestake	26	26	..
Houston & Texas	2¾	2½	..
Illinois Central	101	100	93½
Iowa Central	10½	10⅜	10
Laclede Gas	68¼	67	10¼
Laclede Gas pf	86	86	72½
Lake Erie & Western	27⅜	23	19
Lake Erie & Western pf	82⅞	75	71⅞
Lake Shore	152	151½	137¾
Long I. Trac., 1st in. pd.	15¼	14½	..
Louisville & Nashville	61⅞	60⅜	54¼
Louis., N. A. & Chic	9	8⅞	9
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf	26⅞	25¾	29
Manhattan Beach	6	5¾	..
Manhattan Con	116	113	120½
Metropolitan Traction	102¼	101¾	118⅝
Mexican National ctfs	2¼	2¼	..
Michigan Central	101⅞	101	99¼
Minneapolis & St. Louis	25⅜	23¼	..
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	85½	84½	..
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	57½	53	..

	First.	High.	Low.
Minnesota Iron	65	64⅞	50
Missouri Pacific	38⅞	37⅝	30½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17¾	17⅜	15¼
Missouri, Kan & Tex. pf	37⅞	37⅜	24¼
Mobile & Ohio	24½	24½	21⅜
National Lead Co	36⅝	34½	44
*National Lead Co. pf	94½	91	91
National Linseed Oil	31	28½	17
New-Jersey Central	108	104¾	115¾
New-York Central	102⅜	101⅝	101¼
N. Y. & N. E. all in pd	63⅜	53½	..
New-York & New-Haven	199	199	..
N. Y., L. E. & W	8⅝	8	16⅛
N. Y., Sus. & W	13½	12½	17
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf	33⅜	30½	44⅜
Norfolk & Western pf	14½	14¼	23
North American	5⅜	5⅜	4⅜
Northern Pacific	5	4⅝	5¼
Northern Pacific pf	17⅜	16	18¼
Ontario Mining	10½	10	..
Ontario & Western	17½	17	17¼
Oregon Improvement	9	8½	16
Ore. S. L. & U. N	10¾	10¼	6
Pacific Mail	28⅜	27⅝	16⅞
Peoria & Eastern	8½	7	..
Peo., Decatur & Evan	6¼	6¼	6
Philadelphia & Reading	19½	18¾	21½
Pittsburg & W. pf	31	31	24⅜
P., C., C. & St. L	19½	19	14
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	54½	54½	47½
P. D. & Co	173	172	164
St. Louis Southwestern	8	7⅞	5½
St. Louis Southwestern pf	17⅝	16⅞	9⅝
St. Paul & Omaha	42½	41½	39½
St. Paul & Omaha pf	120	119¾	114⅜
St. Paul, Minn. & M	116	116	..
Silver bullion certificates	67	66⅜	..
Southern Pacific	25⅞	25¼	20⅜
Southern Railway	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
Southern Railway pf	41½	40½	40½
Tenn. Coal & Iron	36	34⅜	19
Texas Pacific	12⅜	11⅞	10⅝
*Tol., St. L. & Kan. City	7	7	..
Union Pacific	13⅜	13¼	13⅜
Union Pac., Den. & Gulf	6¾	6½	5
U. S. Cordage	26⅜	18	21
*U. S. Cordage, 2d in pd	5¾	4⅜	..
U. S. Cordage pf	3¼	3⅛	34
*U. S. Cord. pf., 2d in pd	9¾	8¾	..
U. S. Cordage, gtd	8	7	53
*U. S. C., gtd, 2d in pd	19⅜	17	..
U. S. Rubber	41⅝	39½	41¼
U. S. Rubber pf	94½	94¼	96
*U. S. Leather	17⅜	16⅜	11⅜
*U. S. Leather pf	86⅝	83⅜	94
Wabash	9⅜	9	7⅜
Wabash pf	21⅞	21	16⅝
Western Union Tel	94⅛	93⅜	89⅛
*Western Union Beef	8¾	8	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16⅞	16	12⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	52¾	50½	47

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend 1 per cent.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $3,700,200. The banks now hold $37,566,675 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $2,257,300, an increase in specie of $519,300, a decrease in legal tenders of $5,141,700, a decrease in deposits of $3,688,800, and an increase in circulation of $85,200.

The following is a comparison of the aver-

[Figures of the New-York banks for the last three weeks and for the year:]

	Aug. 24, '95.	Aug. 17, '95.	Aug. 25, '94.
Specie	$81,223,600	$81,275,200	$48,763,700
Legal-tenders	46,286,500	45,689,200	90,744,800
Deposits	114,741,800	119,883,500	122,420,300
Circulation	3,134,800	577,223,300	555,785,800
Clearings	3,134,000	18,254,800	9,758,700

The following shows the relations between the reserve and the liabilities:

	Aug. 24, '95.	Aug. 17, '95.	Aug. 25, '94.
Specie	$81,223,600	$85,689,200	$90,744,800
Legal-tenders	46,286,500	45,689,200	90,744,800
Total reserve	$127,510,100	$131,372,700	$213,165,100
Reserve required	143,392,625	144,306,625	146,346,450
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$37,206,475	$41,282,075	$66,718,650

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was abundantly supplied. Call loans were made, as a rule, at per cent. Time money was in light demand, and the offerings were chiefly for short periods. Rates were ½ per cent. for 30 days to 2 per cent. for 60 days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper was in light demand and there were 3½@4 per cent. for 60 to 90 days indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' commission house names, some four months' single names at 5@6 per cent., and six months' single names at 6@7 per cent. for good four to six months' names.

The Bank of England gained £197,000 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which last week was 59.17, became 59.17. The bank's rate of discount remains at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 1,600,000 francs in gold and 1,200,000 francs in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull and somewhat easier. The posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4.86½ for 60-day bills and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done on the basis of $4.85¾@$4.86 for 60-day bills and $4.87@$4.87½ for demand, $4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.88@$4.88¼ for commercial. Continental exchange was quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.13¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Commercial, 50c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium up to $5,000, 25c premium for larger sums.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¼@66¾ on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅞@67⅛c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¾c.

In London bar silver was at 30 7-16d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $22,721,546, and the exports for the same period, $46,941,834. The net exports therefore, have been $24,220,288. The net exports to date in 1894 were $24,886,456, and in 1893, $24,486,456, and in 1892, $48,582,000.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Chicago & Northwestern	¾
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝
Consolidated Gas	1¾
Illinois Central	¾
Lake Erie & Western	¾
Lake Erie & Western pf	1¼
Manhattan	⅝
Milwaukee	¾
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	1¾
N. J. Central	⅝
N. Y., Sus. & West	⅝
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	¾
Ontario Mining	⅝
Pullman Palace	1¾
St. Paul	⅝
St. Paul pf	¾
Union Pacific	¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	1¾

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil	¾
American Sugar Refining	⅝
American Sugar Refining pf	1
American Tobacco	5⅜
American Tobacco pf	⅝
Erie & Pittsburg	⅜
National Lead pf	1½
Northern Pacific pf	½
Pullman Car	1
Wheel. & L. E. pf	½

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$10,341,981
Corresponding week 1894	7,264,641
Since Jan. 1, 1895	341,362,346
Corresponding period 1894	285,029,100

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Friday	$5,223,765
Corresponding week 1894	6,313,924
Since Jan. 1, 1895	214,222,756
Corresponding period 1894	235,525,784

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$1,004,190
Corresponding week 1894	903,793
Since Jan. 1, 1895	23,873,735
Corresponding period 1894	13,793,327

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$5,359,728
Corresponding week 1894	1,199,700
Since Jan. 1, 1895	68,767,111
Corresponding period 1894	106,419,775

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings week ending Aug 24	$503,040,623
Balances week ending Aug. 24	32,872,641
Clearings for week ending Aug. 17	498,354,420
Balances for week ending Aug. 17	38,075,434
Clearings for week ending Aug. 10	490,280,370
Balances for week ending Aug. 10	33,487,457
Clearings for week ending Aug. 3	542,794,244
Balances for week ending Aug. 3	38,582,714
Clearings for week ending July 27	505,166,329
Balances for week ending July 27	34,809,911
Clearings for week ending July 20	542,804,488
Balances for week ending July 20	37,901,078

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 24.—The local stock market during the week has shown no material change. Prices generally continue firm, and while there have been some few sales, there is but little activity at present. In the bank stock list the bid prices show a small advance over last week's quotations, though the only sales noted are a small lot of Mechanics' National Bank, which sold at 52, and one share of Manufacturers' National at 135. American Screw stock is somewhat in favor at the present time, and a few small lots have changed hands at 220. The insurance stocks are quiet and firm, and, with the exception of Providence-Washington at 47½, there are no reported sales. Narragansett Electric Lighting and Providence Gas are still in strong investment stockes; a small amount of the former is now offered at 85½, while the latter is firmly held at 85½.

The local money market is quiet and steady, with rates for commercial paper ranging from 4@5 per cent. Call loans between banks are still quoted at 3 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, report closing quotations received from Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American	44½	47
Atlantic	31	32½
Blackstone Canal	25⅜	26¾
City	59½	..
Commercial	47¼	48½
Eagle	56½	..
Fifth	47¼	49
First	110	113½
Fourth	119¾	..
Globe	54¼	..
High Street	69½	..
Lime Rock	7	..
Manufacturers'	125½	..
Merchants'	63½	64
Mechanics'	52½	55
National Exchange	100	..
National North America	43¾	..
National Commerce	47	48
Old	112½	115½
Phoenix	71	..
Rhode Island	24½	25½
Roger Williams	98	..
Second	128	..
Third	75	80
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	58	..
Weybosset	45	48½

PAWTUCKET.

Pacific	67	..
Slater	156½	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	100	105
Mercantile	30	40
Union Trust Co.	50	..

RAILROADS.

Boston & Providence	263	..
N. Y., N. H. & H	197	203
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	142	..
Providence & Springfield	86	..
Providence & Worcester	250	..
Providence, Warren & B	125	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

American Screw	220	225
American Supply	..	75
Armington & Sims	50	..
Gorham Manufacturing	80	100
Gorham Manufacturing pf	115	119
Nicholson File	58	..
National & Providence Wors. pf	99	102
National & Providence Wors. 6s	100	105
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	39	..
R. I. Perkins, H.-S	95	99
R. I. Perkins, H.-S. pf	102	105

INSURANCE.

Equitable	48½	50
Merchants'	49	..
Providence Washington	47	48½

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narra. Electric	84½	85
Providence Gas	84	85½
Pawtucket Gas	81	82½
Providence Telephone	92	96½
R. I. Electric Protect	..	120

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continental Steamboat	..	70
P. & Stonington S. S.	149	..

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 24.—The stock market has been a blank this week, so far as Exchange dealings are concerned. There was a very fair office business in bonds, but all local shares were stagnant. It is thought that progress in perfecting the traction consolidation has been somewhat delayed by the fierceness of the political faction fight, which has occupied the time and attention of some of the prominent men interested in the Consolidation Traction Company's affairs. This group of stocks has, therefore, been more featureless than ever. The financial report submitted to the annual meeting of the United States Glass Company (the big combination which a few years ago absorbed the flint-glass factories of this district) showed a net loss on the operations for the year of about $150,000. This was due partially to dull times and largely to the labor strike, which has been waged for more than a year. The last six months of the year showed a decided improvement, and the company expects to make up its losses out of the profits of sales of real estate owned by it at Glassport, the new town laid out by the concern, and to which it is moving its plant. The Westinghouse stocks have been as dull as the street railways, but have ruled generally firm.

Money is a little firmer, due to final payments of local subscribers to Government bonds. The city, however, is depositing the proceeds of the recent municipal bond issue in local banks, and the outlook is for an easier money market.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Philadelphia Co	17⅛	17½
Central Traction	25	25⅜
Pleasant Valley	21½	22⅜
Pittsburg & Birmingham	17½	35½
Duquesne Traction Co.	35¼	35½
Pitts., Alle. & Manchester	..	40

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—There were a few noteworthy movements in local stocks this week. The bid and asked prices for Huckleberry Railroad stock have come closer together. An offering was made at 107, a concession of 1 per cent. The bid price advanced 1½ per cent., to 110½. There was also a good demand in this market for Huckleberry bonds. The orders, it was reported, emanated from New-York City. The bid and asked price advanced 1 per cent. An advance of 1 per cent. in the bid price for Troy Gas was made. The asked price for New-York Air Brake was advanced 4 per cent., to 8. The other changes in the list were of minor importance. The gross earnings of the Saratoga Union Railway for June were $1,575, compared with $2,147 last year. The net earnings were $570, compared with $493 last year.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	90	95
Albany City Stor. & Ware Co	100	..
Albany County Bank	128	131
Albany Insurance Company	110	115
Albany Railroad stock	125	135
*Albany Railroad inc. 5s	10½	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	120	121
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company	66½	71
Commercial Insurance Company	100	..
†Commercial Union Telephone Co.	103	106
Consolidated Car Heating Co	35	37½
First National Bank	163	165
Hudson River Telephone Co	38	39
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	35	40
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	178	180
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	160
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	117½
New-York Air Brake Co	6½	11
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd 5s, 1911	105	106
New York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	..	60
South End Bank	52	60
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	25
‡Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	101½	107
‡Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	104	105½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	113¾	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtge.	113	..
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	101½	102¼
‡Westcott Express Company	20	25
‡Westcott Express Company pf.	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	115	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	210	220
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	140	170
Mutual National Bank	175	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	..	100
National Bank of Cohoes	..	130
National Bank of West Troy	..	125
People's Bank of Lansingburg	..	..
Troy City National Bank	152½	160
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	106	..
Troy Gas Co. stock	128	..
*Troy Gas Co. debs 6s	115	..
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	86½	87
Troy Telephone & Cable Co	90	..
Union National Bank	115½	..
United National Bank	205	..
United Shirt & Col. Co. 6s, 1895	100	..
Walter A. Wood Co	..	52

*And accrued interest. †Ex dividend. ‡Nominal.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The rate of discount for three-month bills during the past week was ½ per cent., and for thirty-day bills ¼ per cent. A steady influx of gold eased rates. Silver was firmer on Chinese demands. The stock market was firm, but quiet, many of the members of the Exchange being off on holidays. A renewal of Continental purchasing strengthened mining securities. Consols rose ⅜. In American railroad securities the demand for all good bonds continued. Otherwise, the market was unsettled, reflecting the conditions prevailing in New-York. Illinois Central advanced 2, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern 1½, Denver and Rio Grande common and ditto preferred, each ¾, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred each ½, Central Pacific and Missouri, Kansas and Texas each ¼, New York, Lake Erie and Western, Norfolk and Western, and Northern Pacific each declined ½, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé A's and Union Pacific each ¼.

Financial.

Savannah & Western R. R. Co.

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MTGE. BONDS.

Holders of the Certificates of the Central Trust Company of New-York and Martin's Bank, London, England, issued upon deposit of Savannah and Western First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds are hereby notified that the Committee has entered into an agreement of participation in a plan of purchase of the properties of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, subject to the approval of the Certificate Holders, as provided in the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, and recommends its acceptance by all certificate holders. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, that a meeting of the certificate holders will be held at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Co., 20 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Monday, Aug. 26th, 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Committee in accepting participation in said plan. A circular has been prepared giving full details of the plan, which can be procured from the Chairman of the Committee.

In order to render said plan effective, the consent of the holders of 60 per cent. of said Certificates is essential. Certificate holders unable to attend such meeting should execute the blank proxies, (which will be furnished on application,) and forward the same duly executed, to the Chairman.

The time for depositing without penalty having expired, bonds can be deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York on payment of $25 per bond.

For further information apply to either of the undersigned.

Dated July 22, 1895.

SIMON BORG, Chairman.
R. C. MARTIN, EMANUEL LEHMAN,
H. E. GARTH, T. M. COLSTON,
SIDNEY F. TYLER, EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
SIGMUND STRADTT,
Committee.

Mortgage Investors

can secure choice mortgages and absolute safety of principal and interest by purchasing the guaranteed mortgages of this company. A large number always on hand for immediate sale, saving investors loss of interest by delay.

BONDS and MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. E. cor. 58th St. and 7th Av., N. Y. 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,190,292.

DIRECTORS.

George G. Williams, William J. Ingraham,
Alexander E. Orr, John T. Oakley,
Jacob H. Schiff, Thomas Thacher,
John W. Sterling, James J. Hagan,
Charles R. Henderson, Benjamin F. Hicks,
Charles S. Brown, Julien T. Davies,
Frederick Potter, Felix Campbell,
E. Randolph Robinson, Edward Lauterbach,
Ellis D. Williams,
WILLIAM B. ISHAM, President. MARTIN WHEELER, Vice-President.
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, 2d Vice-President.
FRANK BAILEY, Secretary. MARTIN WHEELER, Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10% Coupon Bonds.

LOAN $4,000,000.

MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until September 1, 1895, these bonds will BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH, with unmatured coupons of January 1, 1896, attached, at this office of the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer, Allegheny Valley Railway Co.

Pittsburg, August 1st, 1895.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street,

MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to cheque at sight. Act as Financial and Transfer Agents for Corporations.

Branch Offices 252 Fifth Av., corner 28th St., 87 Hudson St., 621 Broadway, Cable building, Cor. Houston St., and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date.

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the power conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company, to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September in each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,380, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September in each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, June 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 29th day of August, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, July 25, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

Long Island Traction Co. Reorganization.

Holders of COLLATERAL TRUST notes of the Long Island Traction Company who desire to avail themselves of the benefits of the plan heretofore announced are hereby notified to deposit their notes with the Central Trust Company of New-York on or before SEPTEMBER 4th, 1895.

Proper Trust Company receipts will be issued for deposited notes.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES who have not deposited their holdings under the plan that the Committee will redeem the same on or before SEPTEMBER 4th, 1895, at par, with interest at 6 per cent. to the date of payment.

INTEREST WILL CEASE ON SEPTEMBER 4th, 1895.

The final payment of five dollars ($5.00) per share on stock heretofore deposited is due and payable on or before September 4th, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
JOHN G. JENKINS,
GEORGE W. YOUNG,
MARSHALL S. DRIGGS,
ALFRED J. POUCH,
Committee.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St.

Bank of America Stock.
Trow Directory Pfd. Stock.
Postal Telegraph-Cable Stock.
Michigan Peninsular Car Com. Stock.
Telegraph stocks gtd. by West. Union.
BOUGHT BY

TOBEY & KIRK,
N

Business Notices.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1.—ARRANGEMENTS SEASON OR YEAR; handsomely furnished floor, with board; other rooms; references. 34 West 51st St.

82d ST., 41 WEST.—Handsome rooms; private baths if desired; parlor dining room; excellent table; terms moderate.

135 WEST 64th ST.—Desirable rooms; excellent board and attendance; references.

Furnished Rooms.

5th AV., 64.—Elegant rooms to let, both large and small, furnished or unfurnished.

24th ST., 25 EAST, NEAR MADISON Square.—Handsome, large rooms, with and without private bath.

70th ST., 38 EAST.—Large, handsomely decorated rooms; select location; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81ST ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; city or country; reference; call two days. 258 West 47th St., Mrs. Flanigan.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By lady of education; undoubted ability, superior qualifications, thorough housekeeper and manager, as companion or caretaker with elderly couple; country preferred. Immediate. Box 310 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent girl as first class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country. Call, Monday, at present employer's 72 West 50th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two respectable girls together; one as cook; other as chambermaid or laundress; best city references. Call, two days, 32 East 30th St.

COOK.—First-class; English; can furnish first-class English, French, and American references; none but ladies of means need apply. R. H., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl in small private family; is good cook and laundress; best city reference from last employer, 206 East 26th St.

COOK.—First class; private family; understands her business, do coarse wash; city or country; good reference. Call, Monday, H. Burk, 898 3d Av., Room 10.

COOK.—By a Protestant American woman, to cook, wash, and iron, small family; understands her business; city or country. 845 West 35th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two women to do work of small family; together or separate; willing and obliging; good city reference. 526 6th Av.

COOK.—First-class, good baker; understands all English cooking, three years in last place. Call, three days, 152 East 32d St.

COOK.—Competent cook; excellent baker; pastries and desserts; city or country; references. 314 East 31st St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a first-class French chef, with best references; in a private family. J. P., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook on a yacht or in a private family; wages, $50. E. P., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day washing or cleaning; good reference. Mrs. W., 308 West 41st St., third floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French; desires more engagements in private families; cut and fit guaranteed; $2 day; supplies imported Parisian models; elegant capes. Louise Gauthier, 1,227 Broadway.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—By young lady as nursery governess or lady's companion; speaks both French and German correctly; best city reference. Mrs. Ernest, 302 East 70th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German Protestant to take entire charge of children; testimonials. 75 South 8th St., Brooklyn.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By American widow as working housekeeper for gentleman or refined couple, where she could have her little daughter with her; is neat, economical, and trustworthy; only refined persons need answer. Present Employer's, Box 307 Times, Up Town.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman to do housework in small family in country; good reference. 343 West 22d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks English and German; good seamstress; stylish laundress; takes full charge of wardrobe; city reference. Call two days; 230 West 36th St., second bell.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; French; reliable and competent in all her duties; best city references from last employer. Philomene, 118 West 31st St., basement.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; thoroughly understands her business; best references. K., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; understands her business to perfection; city or country; best city reference. 121 West 30th St., two flights, Room 12.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by young woman; will assist with chamberwork; in American family; city or country; city reference. 212 East 28th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; city or country; eight years' city reference. A. B., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent Swedish woman; city or country; excellent references. Hanson, 402 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a young woman as an experienced and competent infant's nurse, or nurse to grown children; first-class city reference. Address, two days, L. M., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; takes entire charge from birth; one preferring to live in the country; excellent references. 224 East 57th St.

NURSE TO AN INVALID.—By a respectable woman; 35; good plain sewer; first-class doctor's reference. 231 West 16th St., third bell, west.

Washing.

WASHING.—By first class laundress to do family washing; fluting and polishing; 75 cents a dozen; references. 314 East 31st St; ring three times.

WASHING.—Family washing done home; sunny open-air drying; care taken with clothes; good ironer. Glennon, 212 West 67th St.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress at home or by day's work; references. 133 West 30th St. D.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a competent man as first-class butler in private family; good English and city references from prominent families; last employer can be seen. F., 129 East 24th St.

BUTLER.—By young man; first-class; in private family; city or country; good valet; would take single-handed place; excellent personal reference. 1,054 3d Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—Wife a first-class cook; English; bachelor gentleman or small family; good references. M. G., 266 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; takes good care of silver and glass; personal references. E. B., 325 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—First-class; French; understanding all his duties; best city reference. M., 118 West 31st St., basement.

BUTLER.—First-class; French; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; city or country; city references. 411 4th Av.

BUTLER.—English; age, 27; competent and obliging, excellent references. W. H. C., 305 West 42d St.

BUTLER OR VALET.—By thoroughly-trained Englishman; best of city references. Butler, 430 4th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—Thoroughly trained Englishman; best of city references. Butler, 430 4th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young man, who thoroughly understands his business; willing, obliging; first-class references; city or country. Coachman, 59 East 69th St.

COACHMAN.—Useful; married; country place; wife excellent cook or laundress; both competent, honest; willing, anxious to please; excellent references. Coachman, 206 East 20th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; first-class in every particular; personal reference; careful driver; willing and polite; medium size; age, 30; country preferred. Coachman, 10 West 44th St.

COACHMAN—GROOM.—Young; single; highest recommendations; thoroughly experienced; temperate, obliging, industrious, trustworthy. Buyson, 347 West 31st St.

COACHMAN.—By young Englishman; thoroughly experienced; highest city recommendations; just disengaged; stylish, careful driver. Trustworthy, 1,020 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; English; age, 30; thoroughly experienced in all its branches; best country and city references. T. W., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; English; liah; knows his business and how to run a stable; just disengaged. Charles Day, 102 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—Expert horseman; good references; city or country; Englishman; age, 35. H. G., private stable, 117 West 51st St.

THE "SHORT-AD." CORNER.

Joy and Grief.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

From Roxbury to Chelsea,
From the harbor to the fens,
From where the streets are crowded,
To out where folks keep hens,
The glad, exultant feeling
Is everywhere the same;
Oh, there is joy in Boston
When the Bostons win a game.

But lately—more's the pity!—
Boston is sad and glum,
A pall hangs o'er the city,
And every one keeps mum,
And goes about despondent,
As if of joy bereft,
When the nightly score betrayeth
That the Boston's have got left.

Humors of the Schoolroom.

From The Boston Transcript.

Here are some sample questions and answers from a certain New-England school:

Teacher (after a lesson in physiology on the names and structure of the teeth—Now, John, name the teeth.

John (hesitatingly)—The teeth—the teeth—are the cupids, the bi-cupids, and the morals.

Teacher—What is the opposite of orthodox?

Boy—Paradox.

Strategy.

From Truth.

Where'er he saw the gay gallants,
Who danced like puppets at her whim,
He smiled to think no turn of chance
Could e'er reserve such fate for him.

He married her. She seemed to view
All things in lights that pleased him best;
So well she planned, he never knew
He was a puppet like the rest!

Resemblances.

From The Boston Herald.

They were speaking between the acts at the theatre the other night, and one said to the other: "I never saw two women look more like each other. Really, I have frequently taken your sister for you." To which the other replied: "I have often had a similar remark made to me, but at home they always thought that my sister resembled me more than I did her."

When They Sang America.

From The Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

"In hearing you sing the music of America," said Dr. Potts of Toronto, last night, "a comfortable idea has taken possession of me; that when we annex you—[laughter and applause]—does that mean that you are ready? [more laughter]—when we annex you, you will all be able to sing at once, "God Save the Queen."

National Differences.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"Haw," said the son of Britain. "While you fellaws heah run for office, we in the old country merely stand. We have more dignity, you know."

"Yes," answered the impertinent American, "and while our candidates merely dodge the issues, yours dodge bricks."

The Right Man to Write the Book.

From The Critic.

I'm afraid that Mr. Richard Le Gallienne is not a humorist, or he would not, immediately upon his return from America, write a book called "The Quest of the Golden Girl." I fancy that a book more truly conversant with his subject could be written by some impecunious English aristocrat.

An Easy Way Out.

From The Chicago Record.

"What would you do if you were hounded and boned and dunned and threatened by a creditor, all for a little bill of $2.50?"

"I would pay it."

"Thank you, old man—thank you; I hadn't thought of that!"

She Dropped Her Eyes.

From The Binghamton Herald.

She turned and saw me. Blushing vividly, as with shy modesty, she dropped her eyes upon the ground." Thrilling line from a modern romance. It is believed that she was a Boston maid, and that the eyes she dropped were Brazilian pebbles set in steel frames.

A Great Success.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Buggins—That's a fine picture of Closefist. I never saw him look so pleasant before.

Muggins—Well, you see, he made his terms with the photographer in advance, and succeeded in beating him down in his price.

The Book Borrower.

From Harper's Magazine for September.

He borrowed first, and then this bookish loan
He ne'er restored unto my empty shelf.
I told him he could keep it for his own,
And then I winked—and borrowed it myself.

Evidently Not Scotch.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Teacher—How would you correct the sentence: "He sat there quiet and listened to the bagpipes' music"?

Pupil—I would scratch out the word music.

Interposed.

From Puck.

Teacher—What separates New-York from Brooklyn?

Tommy—The politician.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Aged 30; Protestant; in private family; understands his business in all its branches; good driver; just disengaged; first-class references, written or personal, for honesty, sobriety, or capability; useful around a gentleman's country place; wages, $25 or $20 per month. Coachman, 465 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—First-class; by an Englishman; thoroughly efficient in all her dutie; good groom and stylish city driver; strictly sober, honest, and obliging; good city references. A. Warner, 73 West 82d Ss.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands horses and carriages; over nine years' personal city or country references; willing, obliging; last employer will certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; young couple; thoroughly understands garden and farmwork; also the care of horses, cows, poultry; wife willing to help if required; references. W. C., 229 Monroe St.

GARDENER.—Single; thoroughly competent in every branch of the business; highest references as to character and ability. Reliable, Box 201 Times.

GARDENER or COACHMAN.—Well up in the trade; will do any kind of work. Peter Hansen, 84 Greenwich St.

GARDENER.—By first-class practical English gardener. E. J. Dexter, Newport, R. I.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By young man; thoroughly understands care of horses and harness; best city reference. N. J., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Understands the care of horses and lawn and is willing to make himself generally useful; best of reference from last employer. A. D., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—German; gardener; good milker; care horses handy with tools; sober, trustworthy, intelligent. A. Denker, Box 183 Times.

Waiters.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN FOR BACHelor; can do all housework; English. Florence, 208 9th Av.

Miscellaneous.

AN ARTISTIC UPHOLSTERER WOULD work at your residence, reupholstering, re-covering furniture; walls covered, &c; formerly with Marcotte. Address, for ten days, Upholsterer, 375 Times, Up Town.

A YOUNG MAN LATELY LANDED WISHES position on gentleman's place; strictly temperate; wages low. P. K., 205 Whiten St., Jersey City.

CARETAKERS.—By trustworthy, industrious married couple as caretakers or janitors of bachelors' apartment, furnished-room house, club, or flat; good references. De Almada, 161 East 53d St.

CARE OF PLACE.—By an Englishman to care for a gentleman's place; married; no family; middle-aged; good coachman and gardener; best reference. D. F., 80 Nassau St., Brooklyn.

JANITOR, &c.—COOK, &c.—By man and wife: no children; in family or school; husband as janitor or porter; wife as cook or to do general housework; German, French, English; A1 references. C. Nagel, 306 East 106th St.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, DECORATOR.—Practical, trustworthy worker; good and cheap; private work for landlords; best references. Edler, 777 2d Av.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—Thoroughly reliable and experienced first-class children's nurse. Apply, with references, on Tuesday morning, between 10:30 and 1 o'clock, at 61 West 46th St.

WANTED—A refined English girl for the care of two children; city reference; good wages. Call, 10 to 1, 465 West End Av., near 87th St.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AVENUE,
Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited.
No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added. Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

The Misses Grinnell's
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
16th Year. 22 E. 54th Street.
Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

The Jacotot School.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Prospectus on application.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Miss Jaudon's School, 348 Madison Av.,
reopens Oct. 2. Clases for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Associated Business Institute,
4th AV. AND 23d ST., NEW-YORK.
A day school for young men; opens Sept. 11, '95; bookkeeping, business, arithmetic, penmanship, business correspondence, practical grammar, phonography, typewriting, commercial law; unusual advantages. Apply for prospectus to WALDO M. SHERMAN, Educational Director.

Barnard School,
117 & 119 WEST 125TH.
10th year begins Sept. 25.
Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Send for catalogue.

University of the State of New-York.
NEW-YORK PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
10 EAST 42d ST., NEAR 5th AV.
Certificate admits to many colleges and scientific schools and to all professional schools without further examination. Laboratories. Illustrated announcement mailed on application to Secretary.

Irving School. Dr. L. D. Ray.
54 WEST 84th STREET.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize for highest entrance honors.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Playground.
Sixth year begins Sept. 26. Year Book ready.

Harvard School, 578 5th Av.,
Corner 47th St., reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for college; primary department. W. FREELAND, Principal. Address, until Sept. 1, Nantucket, Mass.

J. H. Morse's School for Boys.
423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Summer address is Cotuit, Mass.

Yale School, 51 W. 51st.
Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.
WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

Collegiate School FOR BOYS.
Founded 1633.
L. C. Mygatt, L. H. D., Head Master.
241 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.

Preparatory Class for Boys.
22 East 54th Street. Reopens October 2.
16th year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

City—Both Sexes.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO COLLEGE.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

School for the New Education
founded by Prof. Felix Adler. The method of the school is the creative method of Learning by Doing. Limited number of pay pupils taken in the main school, 109 West 54th St., or in the branch school, 060 Madison Av. (near 61st St.) Full-graded course, (children from 3 to 14 years,) including kindergarten. Manual culture, art and science. College preparatory classes for boys and girls. Normal Training Department for Kindergartners.
Pd. D., Supt., 109 West 54th St.

Grand Conservatory of Music
of the University of the State of New-York.
22D YEAR. All branches of vocal and instrumental music taught as a science and as an art—from the FIRST BEGINNING to the HIGHEST artistic perfection. Weekly concerts and lectures. Teachers' certificates, diplomas, and the regular university degrees granted
Dr. E. EBERHARD, President,
170 West 23d St.

Columbia Institute.
Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business, the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.
34th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. HALLEN, Principal.

Miss Spring's English and French
SCHOOL for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 86th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 26. A class for LITTLE BOYS. At home after Sept. 15.

Miss Carrier's School for Boys & Girls
52 East 80th St. REOPENS OCT. 2.

Country—Young Ladies and Children.

New-York, Albany, St. Agnes School.
Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year.
Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

Miss Dana's School for Girls,
Morristown, New-Jersey, reopens September 25th. Nearness to New-York affords special advantages. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Baltimore College. Music and Art. Resident native French & German teachers. Boarding pupils, $700.

Temple Grove Seminary,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Graduating, college and university preparatory, and optional courses for young women; 41st year; $325.
CHARLES F. DOWD, Ph. D., President.

Hotels.

Hotel Marie Antoinette,
GRAND BOULEVARD & 66th ST.
American and European Plans.
Hotel absolutely fire-proof. All appointments perfect. Apartments furnished or unfurnished. Location convenient to Broadway Cable, Boulevard, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Av. car lines, and 6th and 9th Av. elevated railroads.
A. EUGENE KIRBY, Proprietor.

EVERETT HOUSE, 17th St. & 4th Ave.
(OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE PARK,)
Noted for convenience of situation—bright and cheery exposure—general comfort—thoroughly modernized—new plumbing—cuisine unexcelled. Desirable suites for families.
B. L. M. BATES, Proprietor.

THE LANGHAM,
52d ST. AND 5th AV.
The ideal family hotel of the city; quiet, comfortable and exclusive; spacious, sunny, and elegantly furnished suites of rooms by the month, season, or year at reasonable rates. Open for season Sept. 15. Cuisine and service of the highest order.

Country—Young Men and Boys.

$175 Yearly, Board and Tuition.
Seminary, (girls,) $175; military academy, (boys.) Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N. J.

Miss C. E. Mason's School for Girls,
The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages city and suburb. Refer to Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

Norwalk Military Institute.
Illustrated circular sent on request.
F. S. ROBERTS, Prin., Norwalk, Conn.

Rye Seminary, Rye, New-York.
For particulars address MRS. S. J. LEFE.

Country—Both Sexes.

Stevens School.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1895.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.
Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

Law Schools.

N. Y. U. Evening Law School. (Formerly Metropolis Law School.) Opens Oct. 1, 1895. LL.B. after three years. Evening course.
AUSTIN ABBOTT, Dean.
Address for catalogue, REGISTRAR, University, Washington Square East, or
Vice Dean, CLARENCE D. ASHLEY,
207 Broadway, N. Y. City.

New-York Law School, 120 Broadway,
N. Y. City.—Evening Dept., Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Degree of LL. B. after 2 years' course. Annual fee, $100. Address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Legal Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent—

To LEONARD FORBES BECKWITH, Edwin Ford and Frederick Brooks; Dr. B. Sachs; F. Kaufmann; Allan McLane Hamilton; Thomas M. Hart & Co.; Herring-Hall Marvin Company; Edward H. Jennings; Maine & New-Hampshire Granite Co.; Thomas J. Alden; William H. Miles Company; Ellen Riley, as administratrix of Thomas Riley, deceased; Cannon & Atwater; H. Wunderlich & Company; Frank Hegger; Charles F. Cutler; Estate Edward Merrill; Zindars & Hunt; N. Wallace; Edwin A. Moody; Thomas A. Darragh; Frederick K. Usher; James Nightingale; John H. Duncan; J. & J. Morrison; Mitchell Brothers; Baker, Smith & Co.; American Geographical Society; Dr. R. W. Amidon; American Express Company, New-York; Berkshire Electric Company; Charles J. Britton; B. F. Barker; G. Borrho; James Clifford; H. C. Davis; Clinton Davis; M. N. Forney; John Flanagan; Military Service Institution; The Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Co.; The Hampton Savings Bank; Hillman, Washburn & Co.; Charles H. Knight, M. D.; C. L. Lynch; R. S. Luqueer & Co.; H. P. Lucas; The Manhattan Storage & Warehouse Co.; Dennis Morrissey; J. Milhau's Son; The Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co.; The Mason Stable Company, Limited; Dr. Frederick Peterson; G. P. Putnam's Sons; James A. Rice; The Republican Club; Henry C. Squires; Saint Nicholas Society; Society of Colonial Wars; Seventh Regiment Veteran and Active League; J. M. Stevenson & Co.; E. R. Spencer; W. M. Tuttle; The Sons of the Revolution; Town of Lenox, Mass., taxes; Tiffany & Co.; Bernard Quaritch, City of Elizabeth, taxes; William H. Forbes, individually and as Trustee for Mrs. Helene Leigh, under the will of Nelson M. Beckwith, deceased; Isaac Untermyer; William Hyams; Rudolf Hilbrand; William Moller; Lewis Harding; Boughton & Terwilliger; Edward C. Sheehy; Ford & Driggs; Richard V. Harnett & Company; Louis Harden; D. A. Kimball; Francis W. Rockwell; Frank M. Pease; George F. Johnson; Prince and Walker, Town of Stockbridge, Mass., taxes; John A. Weekes, as surety of Henry de Forest Weekes, as a Committee, and to all parties interested in the estate of Leonard Forbes Beckwith, a lunatic, as creditors or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before one of our Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of September, 1895, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to make proof of your several claims, if you be creditors against the estate of Leonard Forbes Beckwith, a lunatic, and to show cause why a settlement of accounts and proceedings of Henry De Forest Weekes, as committee of the property of the said Leonard Forbes Beckwith up to the date of such hearing should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend the settlement of such account, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Court to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Wit-
[L.S.] ness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at the City of New-York, on the 9th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.
au12-law6wM

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, as executor of the last will and testament of John Augustus Peli, deceased, plaintiff, against ELEANOR LIVINGSTON PHELPS, Charles Harris Livingston Phelps, George W. Peli, Alfred Duane Pell, Mary Pell, Mary Duane Pell, Adele Ireland, Melissa A. Pell, individually and as executrix of the will of Walden Pell, deceased, and Eben Wright, as executor of said will; Leta Pell Wright, F. Livingston Pell, James D. Pell, Walden Pell, Sophia G. Pell, Osgood Field, Hickson W. Field, Maunsell B. Field, Louisa Clinton Field, Horace S. Ely, Edward Mitchell, William Jay, Arthur Pell, Alfred Pell, William Mitchell, Jared Beeckman, William Beekman, The Reformed Dutch Church at Esopus, Ellen Theresa Corcoran, The Children's Aid Society of the City of New-York, The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, The United States Trust Company, The Five Points House of Industry, defendants.—Summons: To the above-named defendants, Eleanor Livingston Phelps, Osgood Field, Ellen Theresa Corcoran, Charles Harris Livingston Phelps, and to Eleanor Livingston Phelps, mother of the infant defendant Charles Harris Livingston Phelps: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New-York, June 20th, 1895.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, Nos. 68 & 70 William Street, New-York City, New-York.

To the defendants Eleanor Livingston Phelps, Osgood Field, Ellen Theresa Corcoran, Charles Harris Livingston Phelps, and to Eleanor Livingston Phelps, mother of the infant defendant Charles Harris Livingston Phelps: Notice is hereby given you that the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Mr. Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, one of the Justices of this court, dated the sixth day of August, 1895, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York.—New-York, 6th August, 1895.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
68 & 70 William Street, New-York City.
au12-law6wM

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, to all persons interested in the estate assigned to WILLIAM McBRIDE, by William H. Ayers, as creditors or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a special term of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fifth day of September, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William McBride as assignee of above-named William H. Ayers, the insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Court of Common Pleas to be hereto affixed. Witness,
[Seal.] Hon. Joseph F. Daly, Chief Judge of the said Court of Common Pleas, this ninth day of August, 1895.
ALEX. WAGSTAFF, Clerk.
KNEVALS & PERRY, Att'ys for Assignee, 24 Nassau Street, New-York City.
au12-law6wM

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—NATHANIEL M. COOKE, plaintiff, vs. THE EDGEWOOD COMPANY, defendant.—Notice is hereby given that on August 5th, 1895, the undersigned receiver filed with this court an account, with vouchers, of his proceedings as ancillary receiver of said defendant, and that at a Special Term of this court to be held at Chambers thereof in the County Court House in the City of New-York, on September 11th, 1895, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, he will apply for an order judicially settling said account, ordering him to pay over to himself, as receiver of defendant, appointed by the Superior Court of Connecticut, all funds and moneys in his hands as ancillary receiver, discharging him and canceling his bond as such ancillary receiver, and for such other and further order in the premises as may be just.
HERBERT C. WARREN, Receiver.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARTLETT, Receiver's Attorneys, 10 Wall Street, New-York City.

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired

NEW-YORK.

ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central Railroad, also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE.
N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M. arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay 11:05 A. M.

ALGONQUIN. JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive, via Saranac Lake, 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY. STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. C., G. C. S., 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay 11:05 A. M.

DEL MONTE. Leave N. Y. C., G. C. S., 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:25 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Leave N. Y. 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:25, 11:05 A. M.
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT. T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Leave N. Y. C., G. C. S., 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:10 P. M., 7 A. M., and, via Chateaugay 11:30 A. M.

STEVENS HOUSE. Leave N. Y. C., G. C. S., 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:10 P. M., 7 A. M., and, via Chateaugay 11:30 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE. BALDWIN & FRENCH.—Leave N. Y. 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:10 P. M., 7 & 11:30 A. M.

WHITEFACE INN. Leave N. Y. 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:57 P. M., 6:45 A. M., 11:13 A. M.

RAY BROOK HOUSE. RAY BROOK, N. Y. Leave N. Y. 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:57 P. M., 6:45 A. M., 11:13 A. M.

PAUL SMITH'S. PAUL SMITH'S HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, D. W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Saranac Inn 6:40 P. M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer connect at Saranac Inn.

WAWBEEK, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. C., G. C. S., 8:33 A. M., 7 P. M.; arrive N. Y. 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHIAZZARI & PARKANY, PROPS.
INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Express, Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake & Long Lake at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm, for Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Loon Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, & Paul Smith's.

6:25 P. M. Through sleepers from Grand Central Station for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid.

6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Shroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Racquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Wilmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE, BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.—W. T. GRAFF, Manager.—Train leaves New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:10 night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR FULTON CHAIN.
7:00 P. M. FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain leaves Grand Central Station via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Raquette and Blue Mountain Lak

"SHEENY MIKE" A CAPTIVE

The Notorious Thief Held to Find Out What He Has Been Doing.

NOT LONG OUT OF STATE'S PRISON

Capt. O'Brien Keeping a Sharp Watch for Persons Not Needed in New-York—Other Arrests Made.

Sharp look out for thieves and other persons not desirable to have at large in the community is being kept by Capt. Stephen O'Brien, head of the Detective Bureau. Michael Kurtz found this out Saturday night. Kurtz, as Kurtz, is not widely known. By his more common name of "Sheeny Mike," he has become notorious. His number is 1,460 in the Rogues' Gallery.

Kurtz was caught by Central Office Detectives Clarke and Butler, who saw him rigged out as a tramp, loitering near the General Post Office. They promptly arrested him and took him to Headquarters. He was arraigned in the Tombs yesterday morning, and in spite of indignant protests on his part, was remanded in order that the police might investigate his recent doings, and find out if there was anything against him.

It is only a few days since Kurtz was discharged from prison. His last known crime was the robbing, in company with Jack Shepherd, Charley Woods, George Millard, and George, alias "Deafy" Hume, of Brill's jewelry store at Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue in June, 1894. There being only scant evidence to connect him with this crime, however, he was handed over to the authorities of Elizabeth, N. J., and served six months' imprisonment, from which he was recently released.

His most famous crime was the Troy robbery, in which he was associated with "Billy" Porter. Jeweler Marks, who was the victim of the thieves, employed private detectives to track the two down, and Kurtz, for his share in the buglary, was sentenced to eighteen years in the Penitentiary. After serving a short time he feigned sickness so skillfully, that the authorities, believing him to be dying of consumption, released him, to recover his health, as they soon found out, and resume his old life.

ABOUT TO "WORK" THE CARS.

Two Gangs of Suspected Pickpockets Arrested.

Two men, who were dressed as laborers, were about to board a street car at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street Saturday evening, when they were taken into custody by three Central Office detectives, who recognized the fellows as well-known pickpockets, whose portraits already have places in the Rogues' Gallery.

These men are Joseph Culbert, alias Westerveit, and James Walton, alias Hanley. The first named calls himself a painter and Walton says he is a carpenter, but the detectives say neither of them has worked for years. They have been remanded to the Tombs pending examination of the charge of being suspicious persons. The detectives believe that they were about to try their hands on the passengers in the car which they were about boarding when they were arrested.

Detectives Flag and Thomas Reilly, who were appointed members of the Central Office detective force on y last Saturday, arrested three men who were about stepping on to a Third Avenue cable car, near Grand Street, believing them to be pickpockets.

They were taken to Police Headquarters, where they were registered as James Mornton, 41 Stagg Street, Brooklyn, Edward Reilly, 142 Union Street, Brooklyn, and James Connors, 45 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

They were arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning as suspicious persons, when they strenuously denied that they were criminals. They were, however, remanded to Headquarters, pending an investigation of their records.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS ARRESTED.

After Getting "Beer Money," They Choked Their Victim.

Frank McCarthy, twenty-six years old, of Avenue C and Thirteenth Street, and Joseph Fritz, twenty years old, of 508 East Thirteenth Street, were each held in $2,500 bail for trial on a charge of highway robbery, by Magistrate Deuel, in the Essex Market Court yesterday morning. They were arrested on the complaint of John Freeman, a compositor, who lives at 517 East Thirteenth Street.

Freeman testified that he was going through Thirteenth Street, between Avenues A and B, on his way home, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when he met the two prisoners, who demanded 10 cents for beer. Freeman gave them the money, and an instant afterward, he said, McCarthy seized him by the throat, threw him to the ground, and threatened to kill him if he made any outcry. Fritz took his coat and vest, $1.85 in money, and his gold spectacles from him, and then both ran away. They were running down Thirteenth Street when Policeman Ahrens of the East Fifth Street Station stopped them, and when Freeman came up and told his story the men were placed under arrest.

When arraigned in court, the men had nothing to say. Freeman bore the marks of fingers on his throat, and had several bruises, which he said were caused by the blows the men dealt him.

BYRNES IN THE TOILS AGAIN.

At the End of a Sentence Accused of Stealing a Watch.

Magistrate Kudlich, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday committed Patrick Byrnes, alias Patrick Nannon, alias George Manning, alias "Red" Kennedy, whose picture is 2,069 in the Rogues' Gallery, in $1,000 bail for further examination this afternoon, on a charge of stealing Albert Kuntzin's watch.

Kuntzin, a waiter at 1,541 First Avenue, was riding on an up-town cable car at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He was on the rear platform, when Byrnes and two companions, said to be one Nugent, and the notorious "Red" Goss, got him between them and jostled and squeezed him, and, he says, stole his watch. Kuntzin seized Byrnes and shouted for help. Passengers came to his assistance and held Byrnes until a policeman appeared. Byrnes gave the policeman a hard fight, but was finally overpowered and taken to the station. His companions escaped.

Byrnes was recognized at the station house as a crook, lately down from doing two and one-half years for attempting to rob a clergyman in Fifth Avenue in 1893. The waiter's watch was found in the street near where the struggle with Byrnes took place.

Stabbed with a Shoemaker's Knife.

Paul Klingler, a cutter of shoe uppers at 94 St. Mark's Place, was held without bail in the Essex Market Court by Magistrate Deuel yesterday to await the result of the injuries he inflicted on Frederick Dieter Saturday night.

Dieter lives at 98 St. Mark's Place, and, according to the story told to the Court by Klingler and by Policeman Gassman, who arrested him, Dieter's six-year-old brother was making a disturbance in front of the house Saturday evening. Klingler's mother went into the street and reproved the boy, who called to his brother for assistance. Dieter, it is claimed by Klingler, then came out of the house, and engaged in a violent quarrel with Mrs. Klingler, in which he was soon joined by his mother.

The wrangle went on for some time until Klingler, looking up from his work, he says, saw Dieter strike Mrs. Klingler. Wild with rage at seeing his mother struck, he dropped his work and ran to the street, carrying in his hand a shoemaker's knife, with which he stabbed Dieter in the back. He had no intention of stabbing Dieter, he said, and did not know that he had done so until he was arrested.

A certificate from the house surgeon at Bellevue Hospital was presented to Magistrate Deuel saying that Dieter's condition was serious. Dieter refused to remain in the hospital and went home.

EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Bishop Fitzgerald and Canon Moynihan at St. Patrick's Catholic Church.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 25.—The eighteenth anniversary of the dedication of St. Patrick's Catholic Church was celebrated to-day, with impressive ceremonies, under the direction of the Rev. Father Patrick Hennessy, its venerable rector.

The celebrant of the mass was Bishop Fitzgerald of Little Rock, Ark.; Father McErlaine was the deacon, Father Leonard of Birmingham, Ala., sub-deacon, and the master of ceremonies was Father Sheehan, curate of St. Patrick's. The sermon was preached by Canon Moynihan of Peoria, Ill., formerly curate of St. Patrick's. The canon is now in his eightieth year, and will celebrate his golden jubilee in November.

Rear Admiral Meade, who was a schoolmate of Father Hennessy, sat in the congregation. He afterward took dinner at the rectory.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—A New Star.—Bertha Galland, who is to star next season as Juliet, Lady Macbeth, and Frou-Frou, begins her season Nov. 4, in New-Haven, after which she will play through New-England, reaching Boston about Christmas. Miss Galland is the daughter of one of New-York's wealthy merchants, and a niece of ex-Lieut. Gov. Watres of Pennsylvania. She is but twenty years old, and has been studying dramatic art for three years, both in France and this country.

—Edward J. Bell Insane.—Edward J. Bell, the well-known actor who was so long identified with A. M. Palmer's famous stock company, is now an inmate of a retreat for the insane in Hartford, Conn. Mr. Bell is said to be slowly improving, but there is little hope of his ever recovering his reason. Mr. Bell is the husband of Maud Harrison, who has done all that was possible for him since his sad affliction.

—Walker Whiteside's Company.—Associates of Walker Whiteside for the coming season will be: Maida Craigen, Josephine Morse, Maude Dudley, John M. Sturgeon, Robert T. Haines, Beverly W. Turner, John Fay Palmer, John L. Saphore, Edwin Tanner, Jerome Anthony, and William C. Carlin. Mr. Whiteside will begin his engagement at the Herald Square Theatre Sept. 30, presenting "Hamlet."

—The New Gaiety.—Herrmann's old theatre, to be known hereafter as the Gaiety, is being entirely refitted and redecorated, the prevailing colors being white and gold. Newly upholstered and comfortable chairs will take the places of the old ones, and rich draperies and hangings will be provided. The house will be open for the season next Monday night, and will be devoted entirely to burlesque.

—Preparing for a Ballroom.—An army of workmen is now employed in the Metropolitan Opera House on the ballroom floor, with which it is intended to cover the whole of the lower portion of the house for the great balls to be given there the coming Winter, when the house is not engaged for opera performances. When completed it will be the most spacious ballroom floor in the country.

—Marie Wainwright's Company.—Julian Magnus, manager of Marie Wainwright, announces the following engagements for his star's support: Nathaniel Hartwig, Barton Hill, Joseph Zahner, Cecil B. Magnus, Geoffrey Stein, Alfred Burnham, John Borden, Hattie Russell, Gertrude Elliott, Julie Ring, Dorothy Thornton, Kate Bromley, and Fred Meek.

—"Rob Roy" at the Herald Square.—There will be but two changes in the cast of "Rob Roy" when it is presented for the opening of the regular season at the Herald Square Theatre next Monday evening by the Fred C. Whitney Opera Company. Oscar Grisi will play the Major, and Joseph Sheehan the Prince Charles.

—An Interesting Relic.—An interesting theatrical relic, in the form of a suit of mail worn by the late Gustavus Brooke, the English tragedian, as Richard III., has just arrived in this country, and is the property of Thomas W. Keene. He intends to wear it when he appears as Richard at the Harlem Opera House, Sept. 9.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

—The delegates of the New-York Painters' Union, that has been fighting the gilders, anounced yesterday that that union would withdraw from the Central Labor Union. The painters had been doing gilding work in buildings, and would not allow the gilders to work anywhere, except in factories. The gilders appealed to the Central Labor Union, and were sustained. The painters persisted in persecuting the gilders.

—A bicycle workers' union is to be formed in this city, and will join the Central Labor Union. The great popularity of bicycles, and their growing manufacture, has enlisted many thousands of people in that trade. The first bicycle workers' union was recently organized in Chicago, and yesterday a letter from this organization was read at the meeting of the Central Labor Union, urging organization here.

—It was reported yesterday that the knee trousers makers would meet Wednesday evening at Walhalla Hall, and order a strike. There are about 2,500 men and women employed in this trade.

—Several strikes of cloakmakers are to be ordered to-day, for an advance of wages. The strike at the cloak factory of Silverstein & Co. was settled yesterday.

—The shirtmakers, whose union has about 3,000 members, are preparing to strike the beginning of September.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Forecast for Monday:

EASTERN NEW-YORK and NEW-ENGLAND, fair, slightly warmer, westerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA fair, variable winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, followed by showers in western portions, variable winds. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, fair, except showers in northern portion, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers, preceded to-night and in the early morning by fair in northern portions, east winds increasing. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, probably followed by showers Monday or Monday night, easterly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, variable winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, variable winds. TENNESSEE, showers, slightly cooler, variable winds. KENTUCKY, fair, followed by showers, probably slightly cooler, southeasterly winds. ILLINOIS, showers, south gales. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, generally fair, southerly winds, becoming westerly. ARKANSAS, showers in the early morning, followed by fair, southwesterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, variable winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, fair, south to southeast winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, probably slightly warmer, southwesterly winds. INDIANA, generally fair, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, followed by showers in northern portion, southerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, southerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair southeast portion, showers northwest portion, southerly winds, with prospects of severe local storms in northwest portion Monday afternoon. MINNESOTA, showers, probably accompanied by very high storm winds Monday afternoon, southeasterly gales. KANSAS, fair, preceded by showers in extreme eastern, probably slightly cooler Monday night or Tuesday morning, variable winds. COLORADO, generally fair, followed by showers in extreme northern portion Monday afternoon or night, variable winds, continued high temperature Monday, probably cooler Monday night. IOWA, generally fair, followed by severe local storms and rain in northwest portion Monday afternoon, southerly winds. MISSOURI, fair, preceded by showers in extreme eastern portion, warmer, southerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, showers, cooler in the evening, variable winds, becoming northwesterly. SOUTH DAKOTA, showers, followed by fair in western portion, cooler Monday afternoon, variable winds, becoming northwesterly. NEBRASKA, generally fair, probably cooler in western portion Monday afternoon, southerly winds, becoming westerly. WYOMING, generally fair, variable winds. MONTANA, fair in western portion, showers and cooler in eastern portion, northerly winds.

The storm has moved from Maine to Newfoundland, increasing in intensity. A second storm has moved from the north of Montana to South Dakota, increasing in intensity, a pressure of 29.40 inches being reported from Pierre. An area of high pressure covers the whole country east of the Mississippi River. Rain has fallen in the Middle Mississippi Valley and the extreme Northwest. The temperature has risen in the lake region and the south slope and has fallen in the Northwest.

The West India storm reported on the 22d to the west of Dominico has moved steadily westward, and this morning it was reported south of the centre of Cuba; to-night it is to the south of Havana, and the pressure has fallen 0.60 at Key West in twelve hours. The observer there reports "very heavy and thick to southeast and south"; also that "the centre bore south by west at 5:30 P. M., and probably will move north over extreme Cuba or Yucatan Channel." The observer at Havana considers the storm south of his station moving to the Gulf Stream. It is probable that this storm may begin to recurve, and will strike the West Florida coast, passing along the Atlantic coast.

DRY DAY AT LONG BRANCH

No Liquors Could Be Procured There During Yesterday.

MUCH COMPLAINT AT PLEASURE BAY

Hotel Keepers and Saloon Men Refuse to Run the Risk of Being Arrested for Selling Drinks.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 25.—Next to the largest crowd of people here on any Sunday during the season was here to-day. One great feature of the day was a "dry one." Long Branch had not experienced such a dry day in many years. Not a place could be found open where a drink of liquor could be obtained. The majority of saloon keepers left their premises entirely, in order to avoid the annoyance. Even the guests at the hotels were obliged to get from some other source what liquors they wished. Passengers who landed from the Iron Pier boat and brought lunch with them were seen sitting in the pavilion eating it, with the expectation of being able to purchase a glass of beer or something in the liquor line to digest it, but to their surprise the proprietor had to refuse them. He, with about fifteen other proprietors, was arrested recently for illegal Sunday liquor selling.

The hotel proprietors who suffered the most by Sunday closing were the ones at Pleasure Bay. There thousands of people congregate during Sundays and participate in clambakes, sailing, crabbing, &c. A general howl came up from many of them to-day because they could obtain no liquors. About half a dozen saloon keepers, who are churchgoers at this place, and who never keep open on Sunday, are rejoicing over the arrests that have been made in the cases of the other proprietors.

It is said that Mayor Strong of New-York, who is summering at the Elberon Hotel, contemplates erecting a handsome villa on the Rumson Road, Seabright, this Fall.

Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk delivered an address on home missions this afternoon at the Seabright Methodist Episcopal Church, and afterward organized a branch of the Woman's Missionary Society.

The announcement has just been made public of the marriage of Charles White, son of Gilbert White, to Miss Emma Dorsett, both of Brooklyn, who are summering here. The couple were married in Brooklyn secretly two months ago.

The Rev. Dr. Kittredge of New-York occupied the pulpit of the Seabright Presbyterian Church to-day.

The Rev. E. D. Tomkins, who is ill, was unable to occupy the pulpit of the St. James Episcopal Church to-day.

To-day's arrivals at the United States Hotel were: W. H. Evans, Charles A. Wright, J. C. Simon, A. Kaffis, Charles C. Edey and wife, Mrs. Charles Fisher, Fred Knowles, H. Knowles, Max Schlesinger, D. B. Devore, Phell Levy, A. Hahn and family, W. H. Mooney, M. S. Kauffman, L. T. McDermott, Thomas McDermott, Julius Offenbach, T. J. Naar, Charles S. Crossman of New-York; J. M. Miller, Philadelphia; H. B. Hutchinson, Orange, N. J.; Robert Morrison, Montclair, N. J.; I. Lesser, Hongkong; Louis Cohen, Chicago; John J. De Mott, Middlebush.; H. P. Cortelyou, Franklin Park, N. J.

The guests who arrived at the Howland Hotel to-day were: Morris Wolf, New-Orleans; W. I. Drier, Chicago; Emory Wilson, Washington; E. M. Davis, Brooklyn; Miss Rebecca Miller, Ed C. Miller, Bryn Mawr, Penn.; F. S. Hancock, Boston; R. James and wife, J. Bryan and wife, Philadelphia; J. H. Smith, Mrs. Dyer, Carl Dyer, José M. Cauriles and wife, W. K. Barton, Martin Goldsticker, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Orthwinn, Max Heller, A. Reuben, M. Weil, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Webster, Miss Caroline H. Webster, Mrs. H. S. Hagert, A. H. Selwyn, George H. Schloss, all of New-York; Mrs. Margaret M. Coffin, Bryn Mawr, Penn.

The Ocean Hotel arrivals to-day were: J. Easton and wife, H. Jaeckel, Edward Jeans, George Wolf and wife, I. G. Matthers, Miss A. Archer, Miss V. Levey, Mrs. M. Todd, Mrs. Park J. White, Phil Levy, William Kennedy, F. Goodrich, H. Blackman, S. Rosenthal, W. G. Rosenberg, J. Johnson, W. E. Garry, Miss Benedict, George B. Brayton, G. W. Martinez, James A. Davis and wife, M. Cohn of New-York, M. P. Lannann and wife, William Lannann, and Miss Mary Lannann, Kansas City, Mo.; Robert Moore, Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss Annabel Howard, Chicago, Ill.; T. W. Griffiths, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. C. S. Danby, Rye, N. Y.; J. M. Hawes and wife, Delavan, Wis.; H. E. Edgerton, Middletown, Conn.; G. F. Elkins, R. B. Cluesy, F. P. Lang, Walter S. Lang, Charles Kelly, Tonawanda, Penn.; F. H. Sharp, J. E. James, Philadelphia; Mrs. F. Lehman, Baltimore, Md.; R. A. Blackwood, Brooklyn, N. Y.; O. Whitney, F. S. Whitney, Boston, Mass.

Other guests who arrived here to-day were: W. L. Pike, Saratoga, N. Y.; Harold Brown, Yonkers, N. Y.; Imol Furth, St. Louis, Mo.; F. B. Shafer, Washington, D. C.; M. Mowry and wife, Montclair, N. J.; D. N. Gollen, F. T. Levy, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; C. J. Bonsell, Newark, N. J.; A. Mackay, George A. McKay, William Wettenheimer, the Misses Carrie and D. Green, F. W. Upham and wife, Chicago, Ill.; Louis Schlesinger, Galveston, Texas; Clark T. Bretts, Cleveland, Ohio; William A. Collier, B. F. Ezale, Birmingham, Ala.; Joseph Coleman, Philadelphia, Penn.; P. Fairhouse, George L. Smith, Newark, N. J.; William H. Shaw, H. Peters, John T. Ashley, Bradford, Penn.; Joseph I. Coons Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. E. Baker, James E. Neill, Lynn, Mass.; John Bower, New-Castle, Penn.; L. Lake, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Burns, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Jordan, Pittsburg Penn.; Duff C. Lake, New-Orleans, La.; W. S. Blackenton, Mrs. A. L. Blanchard, A. T. Ferry, Dora Jones, Ella Johnson, T. W. Pattison, E. H. Hush, Emil Schweinburg, Gus Frank, E. H. Mullane, Thomas Bolger, J. L. Walker, Samuel Cohn, David H. Oppenheim, Oswald M. Jacoby, Adolph Rosenberg, Hugo Ellas, Max S. Kallman, M. Mirabeau, Mrs. E. Wineburgh, W. W. Brown, F. L. Lorney, Mrs. G. Sterekort, E. L. Walker, I. Rice, J. Newman, Leo Goldsmith, Ludwig Stettheimer, W. Townsend, Leon Stern, Gus Walker, M. Stein, A. J. Silzsbury, Joseph Fiscke, Frank Russan, G. Reno, L. Freund, J. A. Wood, Albert J. Adams, Jr. Paul J. Byck, J. S. Josephs, L. A. Jonas, Mr. and Mrs. H. Halsey, William M. Thomas, William L. Marks, M. Fox, Isaac S. Sichel, A. H. Marsh, Lucius Latman, and J. L. Bird and wife, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. B. Williamson, Elizabeth, N. J.; H. C. Wrenner and wife, Philadelphia, Penn.

NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 25.—Cottagers had a much-needed restful day, and gave the city up almost entirely to excursionists, of whom there were thousands here. It was made a special day for such, and great boatloads came from points in the bay and along the Sound.

There was, however, the usual parade of handsome equipages to church. Newport's distinguished guest, the Duke of Marlborough, attended divine worship with Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt at Old Trinity Church. He arrived late Saturday night, and is a guest at Marble House. He has been asked to R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s, calico party Monday evening, and will, of course, be the guest of honor at Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt's grand ball Wednesday evening.

The day was a bright one, and each church had a large congregation. The visiting preachers were the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford and the Rev. Broddin Hamilton of New-York at All Saints' Chapel; the Rev. George W. Stone of Boston, at Channing Memorial Church; the Rev. Richard Greene of Germantown, at the Presbyterian Church; the Rev. C. W. De Lyon Nichols of New-York, at St. George's Church, and the Rev. Forest F. Emerson of Worcester, at the United Congregational Church.

Mrs. A. Cass Canfield and Mrs. William J. Burden entertained at luncheon to-day. The latter's guests were Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, W. Harold Brown, Miss Fair, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, and Mrs. Clement C. Moore.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish entertained at dinner to-night, as did also John S. Tooker and Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright at the Casino.

Worthington Whitehouse of New-York registered at the Casino to-day. He is the guest of Frederick W. Vanderbilt.

William K. Vanderbilt returned here to-day on the yacht Valiant.

Senator Calvin S. Brice, who returned from the Ohio Convention Saturday, left for New-York to-night.

To-day's arrivals include Samuel A. Mullerway, Edgar N. Thomas, Mrs. J. S. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Henry, W. W. Leonard, Miss Leonard, G. W. Tooker, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baloh, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Luther, Providence, R. I.; J. H. Sears, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Cooke, H. C. Hurlbut, George T. Rice, Boston; R. Wattenscheidt, Frederick W. Feldner, George F. Wiesner, Baltimore; Robert Crothers, A. G. Tuthill, E. A. Reed, Chicago; Mrs. S. G. Barnard, Andover, Mass.; J. F. Rodewald, Shanghai; A. C. Zimmerman, East Orange, N. J.; Mrs. M. E. Mann, G. L. Russell, Miss Whittlesey, Miss L. E. Whittlesey, N. S. White, New-Haven; H. G. Wallace, Wilmington, Del.; Miss Avery, Detroit; F. H. Welcome, Minneapolis.

LENOX

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 25.—The air was greatly cooled and freshened by a heavy shower last night. The mercury only reached 72° to-day, while yesterday—the warmest day in August—it struck 85°.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Williams went down to New-York this afternoon.

S. Howland Robbins, who has been in Newport and Bar Harbor, will arrive in Lenox to-morrow for the remainder of the season. Mr. Robbins is an enthusiastic golfer, and a good player, and will be in the amateur tournament.

Everybody is riding bicycles. Robert Stuyvesant is one of the latest additions to the ranks of the wheelmen. Over 200 bicycles have been sold here by one dealer. The difficulty seems to be to get them here as fast as they are wanted.

John T. Williams of New-York was out yesterday exercising some of his new bay horses on his break with a family party. He now has about thirty bay horses of nearly the same style and weight. Part of them are at his New-York stables, but he has sixteen here in Lenox. They look so much alike that it is almost impossible for strangers to tell them apart. He is a good driver himself, and manages to have his horses so broken that they can be driven in any desired combination. He had eight of them out at different times on his four-in-hand break yesterday. He had not used it before since he came to Lenox.

A dozen of the cottagers have four-in-hands. Miss Kate Cary was out again yesterday, with a party of women, including Miss Clara Dows and Miss De Ruyter.

George G. Haven is an excellent whip, and has a large number of horses and traps in Lenox. He drove four large roans to his break yesterday afternoon.

Edward H. Jennings started for Newport yesterday, and will visit Buzzard's Bay before his return to Lenox, being away for a week or ten days.

Col. William Brown of New-York drove up from his country place in Great Barrington to-day with a party of friends. There have been several other driving parties in Lenox to-day.

Admiral Erben and a party were in Lenox yesterday on a driving tour. They are spending part of the Summer in Great Barrington.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Gatt of New-York have arrived in Lenox on a driving tour, and will remain here a few days.

A. H. Steffins, with a party of nine, all from New-York, is making a driving tour of Berkshire, and was in Lenox to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Cooke have for guests Mr. and Mrs. Edwin C. Cooke of New-York.

Robert Winthrop has arrived at Sunny Ridge for the Autumn season.

Charles Lanier is in Lenox to-day. He came up from New-York yesterday.

BAR HARBOR

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 25.—Sunday, as usual, has been a quiet day, society attending church in the morning, driving on Corniche Road in the afternoon, and resting in the evening to prepare itself for the coming week, which promises to be one filled with gayety.

The handicap golf tournament which was held on the Kebo links saturday morning was one of the most exciting contests witnessed there this season. The previous tournaments have proved the abilities of the different players, and the handicaps last week were carefully arranged in order to make the competition as fair as possible. A. M. Robbins of New-York, Charles Farnum, and J. A. Tyng started from scratch, and by exceptionally brilliant playing overcame the handicaps, and won places in the order named. Robbins went around the course of eighteen holes twice in 94 strokes, Farnum in 98, and Tyng in 99 strokes. A large number of society people drove out from the village to witness the play.

William Lawrence Green, Martin Van Buren, G. P. Bowler, William Rauch, J. A. Tyng, J. Otis Post, Guy Fairfax Whiting, A. Howard Hinkle, D. W. C. Fales, Robert Toland, E. C. Knight, Jr., Llewellyn Barry, Marcellus Coxe, Charles Baldwin, N. Woodward, C. B. Pike, Herbert Harriman, J. C. McCoy, D. M. Hare, R. F. Phifer, George Mairs, Frederick May, Ralph Pulitzer, L. Harvey Dulles, Thomas Paton, Gordon Fellowes, W. C. Denney, Charles Farnum, and A. M. Robbins, were the contestants.

Prof. Albert H. Smyth of Philadelphia, a leading member of the Faculty of the Central High School of that city, is spending a few days here as the guest of J. G. Rosengarten, Jr. Prof. Smyth, who has written a number of valuable literary works, has just completed a life of Bayard, Taylor, Aldrich. He has just come from a visit to Thomas Bailey Aldrich, whom he visited to gather some information before sending his manuscript to press. The book has been carefully written.

Mr. and Mrs. Rosengarten organized a jolly party to-day, and took its members on a buckboard ride to Northeast Harbor. A pleasant sail was indulged in, and, altogether, a very enjoyable day was spent. William Littleton, ex-President of Select Council in Philadelphia, was one of the party.

Nathaniel C. Reynal of New-York gave a luncheon at Kebo Saturday morning, after the golf tournament. The party was composed of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Mairs, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Miss Knowlton, Miss Bard, Miss Kate Harrison, Joseph Harriman, William Laimbeer, R. G. Moss, and J. C. McCoy.

Charles T. Garland of New-York gave a small luncheon at Kebo Saturday. The guests were Miss Louise Garland, Miss Whittier, Miss Tudor, William Schieffelin, and James A. Garland, Jr.

John De Koven of New-York gave his usual Saturday afternoon boating party yesterday on the steamer Mascot. The trip was greatly enjoyed, and those who were privileged to have invitations considered themselves very fortunate.

Secretary Herbert spent the day at Bar Harbor as the guest of Mrs. Richard Gambrill of New-York.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The departures of guests from this place during the past forty-eight hours have been unusually large, showing that the season is rapidly closing. In addition to the regular trains, a special train of eight cars left here this afternoon for New-York, heavily loaded. Joyce's Congress Hall Orchestra, which has usually remained until the house closed, concluded its season's engagement last evening, and left to-day. The arrivals have been very light.

Washington Commandery, Knights Templars No. 23, of this place, will leave for Boston to-morrow morning.

The fifty-fourth annual fair of Saratoga County will be held on the grounds of the Agricultural Society, Ballston Spa, this week, opening Tuesday, and continuing four days.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Auriesville, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Nearly 1,000 people visited the shrine of Our Lady of Martyrs here, to-day, coming principally from Amsterdam.

Rutland, Vt., Aug. 25.—A lathe will arrive at Watervliet Arsenal this week from the Pon Tool Works at Plainfield, N. J., which is the largest ever made in this country, its weight being 250 tons. There are four lathes to come, each costing the Government $4,000. Six-inch guns are to be made on the large lathe.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The German Evangelical Society of this State will hold a convention in the German Evangelical Church in Amsterdam, convening to-morrow. The session will continue for a week.

Malden, Mass., Aug. 25.—Daniel J. McLeod, a carpenter, boarding at Melrose Highlands, shot his wife Mary McLeod, seriously wounding her, and then killed himself.

Waltham, Mass., Aug. 25.—On the Charles River, near Old Lily Point Grove, this afternoon, two men, names unknown, each apparently about thirty-five years of age, were drowned.

Boothbay Harbor, Me., Aug. 25.—The bodies of Edwin C. Hazelton and Henry F. Saunders, drowned during the gale in the harbor yesterday, were recovered to-day.

You can cure a sore throat with the help of Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a good remedy for coughs and all throat and lung diseases. —Advertisement.

DINNER TO KEIR HARDIE

The Guest of the Central Labor Federation Last Night.

LABOR LEADERS BADE HIM WELCOME

His Party in England Depending on Peaceful Methods, Is Rapidly Increasing in Strength and Numbers, He Says.

The visit of J. Keir Hardie, President of the British Independent Labor Party, continues to excite much interest among trades unions and organized labor in general. Mr. Hardie devoted Saturday afternoon to a visit to Staten Island, where he heard Prof. Daniel De Leon, editor of The People, speak to a large audience on "Socialism." Mr. Hardie was accompanied by Frank Smith of the London Federation of the Independent Labor Party, who was much interested in the church mass meeting of the Knored people, which was in progress in the same building.

On his return, Mr. Hardie went to the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth Street, where he was welcomed by the delegates of the Central Labor Federation, who had just concluded their weekly meeting. He was introduced by Lucien Sanial, and, in response to a few words of welcome from the President, said:

"I thank you for your words of welcome. I am glad to meet here, face to face, the men and women who are carrying the red flag on to victory. I am glad that you are pleased with my visit to this country. I know it will be of service to myself, personally, and will help the movement on the other side.

"Our movement is international in sentiment, as well as in name. The knowledge and education which come from the interchange of opinions will hasten our progress toward the goal in view."

Frank Smith, who was also introduced, said that, as an humble soldier in the army which was marching to victory, he was glad to be present. It was proper for comrades in this great cause to meet and thereby encourage each other, for Socialists are alike in sentiment the world over.

Mr. Hardie and Mr. Smith were then taken by the leading delegates to the dining hall, which was decorated with flowers, flags, and trades-union banners. Among the banners was that of the Central Labor Federation, inscribed with its title and the motto: "Its principles will never die."

About 200 members of the Central Labor Federation and their guests sat down to this banquet, which began about 7 o'clock and lasted until a late hour. Ernest Bohm presided. The programme for the speeches which followed the banquet was as follows: Lucien Sanial—"The Central Labor Federation."

J. Keir Hardie—"The Socialist Movement in England."

Daniel De Leon—"Labor Movements in General, and in America Especially."

Alderman M. McGuire, Paterson, N. J.—"The Socialist Movement in Paterson, N. J."

Hugh Vogt, Editor of Vorwaertz—"Socialism in America."

A. Jablinowski—"The Press."

Charles Matcheet, who was the Socialist candidate for Governor at the last election—"The Socialist Movement in Brooklyn."

C. H. Carless—"Socialism in Newark, N. J."

William L. Brower and Patrick Murphy—"Socialism in the Knights of Labor."

A. Shapiro—"The Hebrew Labor Movement."

While on his way to Staten Island, Mr. Hardie gave some interestig facts concerning the Independent Labor movement in England.

"Does your party," he was asked, "rely for success solely on peaceful means?"

"It does," he said. "Its very existence as a party implies that it intends to obtain its aims by constitutional means. It seeks thereby to control the whole machinery of government. Every abuse and every wrong of which we complain is sanctioned by law, and what Parliament has done Parliament can undo."

"Is there any conspiracy connected with it in any way?"

"No; I do not believe any good object can be served by conducting a great popular movement on underground lines in a free constitutional country."

"Is the movement based in any way, as some allege, on greed and public dishonesty?"

"As the President of the party, you can scarcely expect me to admit anything selfish or dishonest in the movement, but the very fact that we are in it is the best proof that we are not office seekers or place hunters. Our most unscrupulous opponents have never dared to impute to us selfishness or dishonesty. With the exception of our Secretary, Thomas Mann, who gives his whole time to the official duties, we have no paid officers. All our leading members, myself included, earn a living apart from the movement, and are giving if our spare time, sacrificing every home comfort to do so.

"The Socialist movement is an almost exact reproduction of the early days of Christianity. We claim that the realization of our principles would benefit every section of the community. It would remove the enormous artificiality from the life of the rich, and the oppressive poverty from that of the poor. It would engender that feeling of brotherhood which underlies the teaching of Christ, without which happiness in any sense of the word is an impossibility."

"Is your movement making progress among thinking men?"

"Undoubtedly. I should say that the proportion of Socialists among the thinkers and scientists is greater than among the workers. Take such names as Dr. Russell Wallace, who divides with Darwin the honors of formulating the evolution theory, and who ranks among the highest scientists, and Grant Allen, who has a great European reputation. These may be mentioned as types.

"I have lectured several times to the students of Oxford University, and was astonished to find that nearly all the professors, including Prof. Yorke Powell, the master of Baliol, are Socialists. There are several Socialist societies connected with the university. Among the leaders of both the Church of England party and of the Nonconformists are many Socialists. Dr. Fairbairn and Dr. Clifford may be mentioned among the Nonconformists. The party press, as might be expected, does not show much sympathy with the movement, but the leading magazines and reviews devote considerable space to it."

Mr. Hardie will receive a public welcome at the Cooper Institute from the Socialist Labor Party and the Central Federation of Labor this evening.

CAUSE OF THE SPRING VALLEY RIOTS

Negroes Said to Have Been Responsible for the Trouble.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 25.—George Schilling, Secretary of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, who was sent to Spring Valley by order of Gov. Altgeld, to investigate the trouble between the Italian and negro miners there, will state in his report to the Governor that the imported colored miners were the cause of the trouble.

The town had always been peaceful until negro miners were brought from the Southern fields by the company. Colored women were allowed to carry on orgies and dance indecently in saloons houses, and people were robbed, and frequent assaults were committed after the negroes came to town.

All citizens sided with the Italians. The report concludes with the recommendation that the disturbing negroes be removed from the valley or more trouble will break out.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Our Fall Designs are daily arriving from the factory, so we are still marking down any pieces left over of our Spring stock. They are finely made and many will never go out of fashion, being copies of rare old antiques, which have lived centuries already.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

Factory, 154 West 19th St.

Monday
August 26-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-10.

THE SPLENDOR OF HEAVEN

A Sermon to New-York Times Readers by Dr. Talmage.

THAT WHICH THE EYE CANNOT SEE

A Graphic Picture of Ancient Corinth, but the Beauties of Heaven Cannot Be Described—Delights of the Reunion.

"Surpassing Splendors" is the subject of the sermon that the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., has prepared for S day's issue of The New-York Times. With inimitable touch he has pictured the glories and attractions of the world beyond the skies in a manner to bring joy to believing souls and to fascinate even the thoughtless and indifferent. Dr. Talmage has chosen as his text, First Corinthians, xl., 9: "Eye hath not seen nor ear heard." The sermon is as follows:

"'I am going to heaven! I am going to heaven! Heaven! Heaven! Heaven!'

"These were the last words uttered a few days ago by my precious wife as she ascended to be with God forever; and is it not natural, as well as Christianly appropriate, that our thoughts be much directed toward the glorious residence of which St. Paul speaks in the text I have chosen.

"The City of Corinth has been called the Paris of antiquity. Indeed, for splendor, the world holds no such wonder to-day. It stood on an isthmus washed by the seas—the one sea bringing the commerce of Europe, the other the commerce of Asia. From her wharves, in the construction of which whole kingdoms had been absorbed, war galleys, with three banks of oars, pushed out and confounded the navies of all the world.

"Huge-handed machinery, such as modern invention cannot equal, lifted ships from the sea on one side and transported them, on tracks, across the isthmus, and set them down into the sea, on the other side. The revenue officers of the city went down through the olive groves that lined the beach, to collect a tariff from all nations. The mirth of all people sported in her Isthmian games, and the beauty of all lands sat in her theatres, walked her poticoes, and threw itself on the altar of her stupendous dissipation.

A Scene of Bewildering Beauty.

"Column and statue and temple bewildered the beholder. There were white marble fountains, into which, from apertures at the sides, there rushed waters everywhere known for health-giving qualities. Around these basins, twisted into wreaths of stone, there were all the beauties of sculpture and architecture; while standing, as if to guard the costly display, was a statue of Hercules, of burnished Corinthian brass.

"Vases of terra cotta adorned the cemeteries of the dead—vases so costly that Julius Caesar was not satisfied until he had captured them for Rome. Armed officials, the 'Corinthiarii,' paced up and down, to see that no statue was defaced, no pedestal overthrown, no bas relief touched. From the edge of the city a hill arose, with its magnificent burden of columns and towers and temples, (1,000 slaves waiting at one shrine,) and a citadel so thoroughly impregnable that Gibraltar is a heap of sand compared with it. Amid all that strength and magnificence Corinth stood and defied the world.

"Oh! it was not to rustics who had never seen anything grand that St. Paul uttered this text. They had heard the best instruments in all the world; they had heard songs floating from morning porticoes and melting in evening groves; they had passed their whole lives away among pictures and sculpture and architecture, and Corinthian brass, which had been molded and shaped until there was no chariot wheel in which it had not sped, and no tower in which it had not glittered, and no gateway that it had not adorned.

"Ah, it was a bold thing for Paul to stand there amid all that and say, 'All that is nothing. These sounds that come from the Temple of Neptune are not music, compared with the harmony of which I speak. These waters rushing in the basin of Pyrene are not pure. These statues of Bacchus and Mercury are not exquisite. Your citadel of Acrocorinthus is not strong as compared with that which I offer to the poorest slave that puts down his burden at that brazen gate. You, Corinthians, think this is a splendid city; you think you have heard all sweet sounds and seen all beautiful sights; but I tell you eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him.'

A Limited Conception of Heaven.

"You see my text sets forth the idea that, however exalted our ideas may be of heaven, they come far short of the reality. Some wise men have been calculating how many furlongs long and wide is heaven; and they have calculated how many inhabitants there are on earth; how long the earth will probably stand; and then they come to this estimate: That after all the nations had been gathered to heaven there will be a room for each soul—a room 16 feet long and 15 feet wide. It would be large enough for me. I am glad to know that no human estimate is sufficient to take the dimensions. 'Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard,' nor arithmetic calculated.

"I first remark that one can in this world get no idea of the health of heaven. When you were a child, and you bounded along the road or street, you had never felt sorrow or sickness! Perhaps, later—perhaps in these very Summer days—you felt a glow on your cheek and a spring in your step, and an exuberance of spirits, and a clearness of eye that made you thank God you were permitted to live.

"The nerves were harp strings, and the sunlight was a doxology, and the rustling leaves were the rustling of the robes of a great crowd rising up to praise the Lord. You thought that you knew what it was to be well, but there is no perfect health on earth. The diseases of past generations come down to us. The airs that float now on the earth are unlike those which floated above paradise. They are charged with impurities and distempers.

"The most elastic and robust health of earth, compared with that which those experience before whom the gates have been opened, is nothing but sickness and emaciation. Look at that soul standing before the throne. On earth she was a lifelong invalid. See her step now, and hear her voice now! Catch, if you can, one breath of that celestial air. Health in all the pulses! Health of vision; health of spirits; immortal health. No racking cough, no sharp pleurisies, no consuming fevers, no exhausting pains, no hospitals of wounded men.

"Health swinging in the air; health flowing in all the streams; health blooming on the banks. No headaches, no side aches, no backaches. That child had died in the agonies of croup; hear her voice now ringing in the anthem! That old man that went bowed down with the infirmities of age; see him walk now with the step of an immortal athlete—forever young again!

"That night when the needlewoman fainted away in the garret a wave of the heavenly air resuscitated her forever. For everlasting years, to have neither ache nor pain, nor weakness nor fatigue. 'Eye hath not seen it, ear hath not heard it.'

A Blaze of Rich Jewels.

"I remark further, that we can, in this world, get no just idea of the splendor of heaven. St. John tries to describe it. He says: 'The twelve gates are twelve pearls,' and that 'the foundations of the wall are garnished with all manner of precious stones.' As we stand looking through the telescope of St. John, we see a blaze of amethyst, and pearl, and emerald, and sardonies, and chrysoparsus, and sapphire—a mountain of light, a cataract of color, a sea of glass, and a city like the sun.

"St. John bids us look again, and we see thrones; thrones of the prophets, thrones of the patriarchs, thrones of the angels, thrones of the apostles, thrones of the martyrs, throne of Jesus—throne of God. And we turn around to see the glory, and it is—Thrones! Thrones! Thrones!

"St. John bids us look again, and we see the great procession of the redeemed passing. Jesus, on a white horse, leads the march, and all the armies of salvation follow on white horses. Infinite cavalcade passing, passing; empires pressing into Paul; ages following ages; dispensation tramping on after dispensation; glory in the track of glory, Europe, Asia, Africa, and North and South America pressing into line.

"Islands of the sea shoulder to shoulder. Generations before the flood following generations after the flood, and, as Jesus rises at the head of that great host and waves His sword in signal of victory, all crowns are lifted and all ensigns flung out, and all chimes rung, and all hallelujahs chanted and some cry 'Glory to God most high,' and some, 'Hosanna to the Son of David;' and some, 'Worthy is the Lamb that was slain'—till all exclamations of endearment and homage in the vocabulary of heaven are exhausted, and there come up, surge after surge of 'Amen! Amen! Amen!'

"'Eye hath not seen it; ear hath not heard it.' Skim from the Summer waters the brightest sparkles, and you will get no idea of the sheen of the everlasting sea. Pile up the splendors of earthly cities, and they avail not make a stepping stone by which you might mount to the City of God. Every house is a palace. Every step a triumph. Every covering of the head a coronation. Every meal is a banquet. Every stroke from the tower is a wedding-bell. Every day a jubilee. Every hour a rapture, and every moment an ecstasy. 'Eye hath not seen it; ear hath not heard it.'

Joys of a Heavenly Reunion.

"I remark further, we can get no idea on earth of the reunions of heaven. If you have ever been across the sea, and met a friend, or even an acquaintance, in some strange city, you remember how your blood thrilled, and how glad you were to see him. What, then, will be our joy after we have passed the seas of death to meet in the bright city of the sun those from whom we have long been separated.

"After we have been away from our friends ten or fifteen years, and we come upon them, we see how differently they look. The hair has turned, and wrinkles have come in their faces, and we say, 'How you have changed!'

"But, oh, when you stand before the throne, all cares gone from the face, all marks of sorrow disappeared, and feeling the joy of that blessed land, methinks we will say to each other, with an exultation we cannot now imagine, 'How you have changed!' In this world we only meet to part. It is good-bye, good-bye.

"Farewells floating in the air. We hear it at the rail-car window and at the steamboat wharf—good-bye. Children lisp it, and old age answers it. Sometimes we say it in a light way—'Good-bye;' and sometimes with anguish in which the soul breaks down. Good-bye! Ah! That is the word that ends the thanksgiving banquet; that is the word that comes in to close the Christmas chant. Good-bye! Good-bye!

"But not so in heaven. Welcomes in the air, welcomes at the gates, welcomes at the house of many mansions—but no good-bye. That group is constantly being augmented. They are going up from our circles of earth to join it—little voices to join the anthem—little hands to take hold of it in the great home-circle—little feet to dance in the eternal glee—little crowns to be cast down before the feet of Jesus.

"Our friends are in two groups—a group this side of the river, and a group on the other side of the river. Now there goes one from this to that, and another from this to that, and soon we will be all gone over. How many of your loved ones have already entered that blessed place? If I should take paper and pencil, do you think I could put them all down? Ah! my friends, the waves of Jordan roar so hoarsely we cannot hear the joy on the other side, where their group is augmented. It is graves here, and coffins and hearses here.

The Great Reunion in Heaven.

"A little child's mother had died, and they comforted her. They said, 'Your mother has gone to heaven, don't cry,' and the next day they went to the graveyard and they laid the body of the mother down into the ground, and the little girl came up to the verge of the grave, and, looking down at the body of her mother, said, 'Is this heaven?' Oh! we have no idea what heaven is. It is the grave here, it is darkness here, but there is merry-making yonder. Methinks when some soul arrives some angel takes it around to show it the wonders of that blessed place.

"The usher angel says to the newly arrived, 'These are the martyrs that perished at Piedmont, these were torn to pieces at the Inquisition, this is the throne of the great Jehovah, this is Jesus!' 'I am going to see Jesus,' said a dying negro boy. 'I am going to see Jesus;' and the missionary said, 'You are sure you will see Him?' 'Oh! yes; that's what I want to go to heaven for.' 'But,' said the missionary, 'suppose that Jesus should go away from heaven, what then?' 'I should follow Him,' said the dying negro boy. 'But if Jesus went down to hell, what then?' The dying boy thought for a moment, and then he said: 'Mass, where Jesus is there can be no hell.' Oh! to stand in His presence! That will be heaven! Oh! to put one hand in that hand which was wounded for us on the cross—to go around amid all the groups of the redeemed, and shake hands with the prophets and the Apostles and martyrs and with our own dear beloved ones! That will be the great reunion. We cannot imagine it now; our loved ones seem so far away when we are in trouble and lonesome.

"They don't seem to come to us. We go on the banks of the Jordan, and call across to them, but they don't seem to hear. We say, 'Is it well with the child?' Is it well with the loved ones? And we listen to hear if any voice comes back over the waters. None! None!

"Unbelief says, 'They are dead and extinct forever,' but blessed be to God, we have a Bible that tells us different. We open it and find that they are neither dead nor extinct; that they never were so much alive as now; that they are only waiting for our coming, and that we shall join them on the other side of the river. O glorious reunion! We cannot grasp it now. 'Eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him.'

The Inspiration of Music.

"I remark again, we can in this world get no idea of the song of heaven. You know there is nothing more inspiring than music. In the battle of Waterloo the Highlanders were giving way, and Wellington found out that the bands of music had ceased playing. He sent a quick dispatch, telling them to play, with the utmost spirit, a battle march. The music started, the Highlanders rallied, and they dashed on till the day was won.

"We appreciate the power of secular music, but do we appreciate the power of sacred song? There is nothing more inspiring to me than a whole congregation lifted up on the wave of holy melody. When we sing some of those dear old psalms and tunes, they rouse all the memories of the past. Why, some of them were cradle songs in our father's house. They are all sparkling with the morning dew of a thousand Christian Sabbaths.

"They were sung by brothers and sisters gone now—by voices that were aged and broken in the music—voices none the less sweet, because they did tremble and break. When I hear these old songs sung, it seems as if all the old country meeting homes joined in the chorus, and Scotch kirk and sailors' Bethel, and Western cabins, until the whole continent lifts the doxology and the sceptres of eternity beat time to the music.

"Away, then, with your starveling tunes that chill the devotion of the sanctuary, and make the people sit silent when Jesus is coming to Hosanna.

The Great Anthems of God.

"But, my friends, if music on earth is so sweet, what will it be in heaven? They all know the tune up there. Methinks the tune of heaven will be made up partly from the songs of earth; the best parts of all our hymns and tunes going to add to the songs of Moses and the Lamb. All the best singers of all ages will join it—choirs of white-robed children! choirs of patriarchs! choirs of apostles! Morning stars clapping their cymbals! harpers with their harps!

"Great anthems of God, roll on! Roll on! Other empires joining the harmony till the thrones are full of it, and the nations all saved. Anthem shall touch anthem, chorus join chorus, and all the sweet sounds of earth and heaven be poured into the ear of Christ. David of the harp will be there. Gabriel of the trumpet will be there. Germany, redeemed, will pour its deep bass voice into the song, and Africa will add to the music with her matchless voices.

"I wish we could anticipate that song. I wish in the closing hymns of the churches to-day we might catch an echo that slips from the gates. Who knows but that when the heavenly door opens to-day to let some soul through, there may come forth the strain of the jubilant voices until we catch it. Oh! that as the song drops down from heaven, it might meet half way a song coming up from earth."

Washington Market Merchants' Row.

Rebecca Solomon, a widow, thirty-four years old, of 181 Reade Street, supports her ten children with the profits of a meat stand in Washington Market. Frederick Alexander of 153 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, has a meat stand adjoining. According to Mrs. Solomon, a gentleman last Saturday passed Alexander's stand and bought two chickens from her, whereupon Alexander slapped her in the face.

Alexander, who was arrested, told Magistrate Crane, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday that Mrs. Solomon chased him all over the market with a meat chopper. This the widow indignantly denied. Alexander was held.

THOUSANDS AT WORSHIP

Immense Crowds Attend Services at Ocean Grove.

THE CAMP MEETING A BIG SUCCESS

Sunrise Exercises Call Out Thousands of Methodists—Words of Cheer for Mayor Strong and Commissioner Roosevelt.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 25.—This has been a veritable "high day in Zion" for the many thousands of Methodists on the camp grounds. Fifteen religious meetings were held, and the services were attended by fully 100,000 worshippers, thousands coming from the near-by resorts. The first meeting opened at sunrise, and the last meeting was prolonged until nearly midnight.

The initial service of the day was the consecration meeting held in the Jones Tabernacle at 5:45 A. M. Hundreds turned out to participate. The leader, the Rev. R. J. Andrews of Jamesburg, spoke encouraging words to the early worshippers. An hour later 500 gathered in the Auditorium, where President E. H. Stokes conducted family devotions for the Christians stopping at the hotels. The holiness, young people's, and helping-hand meetings were held at 7:45 A. M. The first was in the Tabernacle, and the Rev. J. R. Daniels of Ocean Grove was in charge. Evangelist Charles H. Yatman conducted the young people's meeting in the temple. There were 3,000 present, and as many more were unable to get inside the building.

The helping-hand meeting in Thornley Chapel was led by the Rev. William Franklin of Ocean Grove.

The annual love feast was held in the Auditorium at 8:45 A. M. The crowd began to assemble as early as 7 o'clock, and when the leader, President Stokes, announced the opening hymn there were 12,000 persons present, with thousands on the outside of the building. There were over 300 ministers on the platform and about the altar.

Every religious denomination, including the Catholic, was represented, and China, Japan, England, Russia, Germany, and Ireland were accounted for. Several negroes gave testimony. Christopher Sweeney and others sang their experiences. The monster choir sang at frequent intervals.

The morning preaching service followed the love feast. Those present at the latter meeting did not leave the auditorium, and there were 13,000 in and about the monster building when the service began. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Willard F. Mallalieu of Buffalo, a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the course of his remarks the Bishop rapped the evolutionist and said it was absurd to claim that men descended from wigglers.

At the close of the sermon hundreds of ministers gathered about the altar and the Bishop delivered a telling exhortation to the unconverted.

While the Bishop was preaching in the auditorium, special services for the unconverted were held on the beach. The Rev. Henry Ast Brown of Merchantville, N. J., and the Rev. Dr. A. E. Ballard, President of the Pittman Grove Camp Meeting Association, held forth at Lilliagore's Pavilion and addressed an audience numbering over 1,000. At Ross's Pavilion the speakers were the Rev. M. T. Tucker of Ocean Grove and Capt. G. S. Neal of Bristol, Conn.

The Sunday school met at 2 P. M. There were 5,457 scholars present in the several departments.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary, had charge of the Bible class. While the question box was opened a letter was read from a minister, suggesting that the class show its appreciation of the good work being done by Mayor Strong and Police Commissioner Roosevelt in their efforts to enforce the Sunday excise law in New-York City. Major James S. Yard of Freehold and Drs. Hanlon and Kynette made brief addresses on the subject, and the recommendation was adopted by a standing vote.

There were 5,000 present at the 3 o'clock preaching service. The sermon was by the Rev. Dr. J. F. Wightman of Baltimore.

The surf meeting, twilight meeting, and Lizzie Smith's meeting were held at 6 P. M. Twenty thousand participated in the beach service, led by President Stokes. The theme of the responsive reading was "Salvation." Several divines made brief addresses to the multitude. Evangelist Yatman conducted the twilight meeting in the temple. There were 3,000 present.

The final service of the day was held in the auditorium at 7:30. Several thousand people attended. The preacher was Evangelist C. W. Potter of Chicago.

The after meeting was prolonged until nearly 11 o'clock. Hundreds of clergymen assisted at the altar. The singing was unusually inspiring and could be distinctly heard over Asbury Park. The camp meeting will be continued to-morrow.

SAM JONES AT ASBURY PARK.

Progressive Euchre Condemned—A Good Word for Dr. Parkhurst.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 25.—The Rev. Sam Jones preached in Educational Hall this morning and evening. The hall was jammed at both services. His theme at the morning service was "Here." Here are some of his remarks:

What we want in this life is sympathy and plenty of it.

Progressive euchre parties were conceived by the devil for the purpose of starting young men on the road to a gambler's life.

The minister who goes in for wine suppers and card playing and says his church doesn't object isn't fit to be the spiritual adviser to a litter of pups.

If you have money you can wear bloomers, but if you haven't you'd best leave them alone.

The World's Fair in Chicago was incomplete, for there was not an old soak on exhibition in the department assigned to the distillers.

Don't waste your sympathy on the niggers in the South, for they are contented, and are better off than the poor working girls in the cities.

Modern preachers should stop preaching about the sweet by and by and get in some work on the dirty now and then.

Rum-soaked editors ridiculed Dr. Parkhurst when he started his crusade in New-York, but he put the whole gang to flight, and, with more ministers like him, could drive the devil out of New-York.

If you Republicans and Democrats don't change your politics you'd best get your wife to put your Summer clothes and an extra fan in your coffin when you die.

When a church member can't live without drinking beer there should be a funeral.

The Georgian preached for nearly two hours, and had his auditors laughing most of the time. He attended the Ocean Grove camp meeting this afternoon, but refused to take part in the exercises.

THE DOCTORS DISAGREED

An Autopsy Disclosed that Ida Levine Did Not Die from Poison.

Coroner's Physician Weston made an autopsy yesterday afternoon on the body of Ida Levine, six years old, of 129 Madison Street, who, it was suspected, died from ptomaine poisoning Saturday morning.

Dr. Brothers of 93 Madison Street issued a certificate that death was due to coma resulting from undigested food, and that the girl ate some sausage in her father's shop last Friday morning.

Dr. Weston found the stomach entirely empty, and the parents were sure that the girl had not vomited after she became ill. There were no evidences of poison. It was learned that the girl's brother and other children ate of the same sausage that she did. She had convulsions previous to her death, and Dr. Weston believes that she died from the effects of the heat.

Stewart Stole a Baby Carriage.

Henry Stewart, twenty-seven years old, of 439 West Forty-sixth Street, was committed in the Yorkville Court yesterday by Magistrate Kudlich to answer a charge of having stolen Engineer Thomas McGrath's baby carriage, valued at $29.50, from the hallway of 546 West Forty-fifth Street.

It was known that Stewart, who is a driver, had access to the hallway. The missing carriage was found in his cellar.

ATONEMENT AND FAITH

Two Sermons by the Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost.

The Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost of London preached twice yesterday in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

At the morning service his text was "The Precious Blood of Christ." From it he drew the lesson that salvation came alone through Christ's atonement, and that atonement was the revelation of the love of God.

"We are apt to think," said Dr. Pentecost, "that we are worth nothing; that salvation does not count for much as it applies to us, but there is nothing worth so much as a human soul."

He did not place his own valuation on a man, but he stopped to think what God thought him worth, and that Christ sacrificed Himself to redeem them, and then he recognized the inestimable worth of every human being.

"In conclusion," he said, "let me give you one suggestion. You may say perhaps that it is anti-climax, but I tell you that the blood of Christ is precious, because it is our only hope of reconciliation and recovery. There is no salvation but through the atonement of Christ.

"Jesus Christ is the only salvation, and if you fly from Him, if you turn your back on Him, even God cannot give you the way."

In the afternoon Dr. Pentecost used as his text, "The Just Shall Live by Faith."

His sermon was a plea for a more simple belief. If atonement was the great central fact of the Bible, so was faith the standard of belief. The word faith was simple, and could not be mistaken in its meaning. All great things in life are simple. Faith in men makes business thrive. "You understand what faith in man means. But when you are asked if you have faith in God, you ask, 'What do you mean?' Faith is an absolute surrender of opinion, and without it we are lost.

"All through the history of the ages," he said, "we find this one word working marvelous wonders. Luther, after months of heart-rending weariness and darkness of soul, months of struggle and anxiety, in a long search for the truth, went at last to Rome. There, he thought, at the centre of all things, he would find the light he was seeking. And on the long stone steps of Pilate, which he climbed step by step, this text came to him, 'The Just Shall Live by Faith.' Not in the manner he had been living, where his whole life had been given up to the outward observances of his religion.

"Faith, as used in the Bible, means much, and yet is simple. I must admit that we theologians have taken the word and juggled with it so that there are times when we hardly know what we mean—but in reality it is so simple. Faith is just taking God's word against ourselves, against our reason, maybe, and against everything, and knowing that He is right, and everything else is wrong. That is faith, and 'By faith ye shall be saved.'"

A POOLROOM IN HARRISON, N. J.

Just Brought to the Notice of the Police, and to be Broken Up.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 25.—A poolroom is in operation at the corner of First and Bergen Streets, Harrison, at which many Newark and New-York sports made bets yesterday on the Futurity and other races. The gambling was carried on in spite of the new and stringent law in New-Jersey, and it was not until to-day that Chief of Police Callagan of Harrison was apprised of the fact.

He said to-day that he would put a stop to the work of the gamblers if they attempted to renew their betting to-morrow. Business has been done there since Thursday in a quiet way. The place was built for a poolroom two years ago, when John Collins, Thomas Lancake, and other horse owners ran what were known as the "boathouse," "foundry," and McLaughlin's poolrooms in Harrison. These dens were closed down through the efforts of the Rev. Father O'Connor, and the newspapers.

The present poolroom differs from the old-time ones, as there are no blackboards and "ticker." To conduct the business now, a telegraphic outfit has been put into a rear house, and messengers are employed to carry the news of the odds, jockeys, &c. The front part of the building (that facing on Fifth Street) is conducted as a saloon by a man named McCaffrey. At the end of the bar is a partition extending entirely across the building and in which there are two swinging doors. There is also the same old entrance on Bergen Street. Back of the partition is where the bets are taken.

Until recently there were two "curbstone" bookmakers in Newark, Sam Gottlob and Jack Laren, both of whom were told by Capt. Corbitt to leave. They are not taking bets now.

BROOKLYN SCHOOLS TO OPEN SEPT. 3

Several New Buildings Ready and a Few Disappointments.

Only one more week remains of vacation for Brooklyn public school pupils. All the schools in that city will open Tuesday, Sept. 3. Several new school buildings will then be ready for occupancy, while others, not quite completed, will be opened later in the Fall.

New School 106, in Hamburg Avenue, will be opened Sept. 3. Another new building in Osborne Street will be opened in October. School 106 will accommodate 1,360 pupils and the Osborne Street school will seat 1,500.

New School 108, in Arlington Avenue, which will accommodate 2,172 pupils, will be opened early in October.

It was hoped that new School 107, Eighth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, would be finished during the Winter, but it is not thought now that it will be ready for occupancy before September, 1896.

Both of the high schools will be uncomfortably crowded this year. In fact, it is thought that a number of grammar school graduates will be refused admission to them on account of the lack of room. It is proposed to erect a new high school at Flatbush, which will relieve the congestion next year.

ACCUSED OF ROBBING HIS FATHER

Ostrum, Wanted for One Offense, Is Found When Charged with Another.

Policeman Michael Hartigan of the Yorkville Court squad yesterday morning recognized John Ostrum, twenty-one years old, of 226 East Twenty-sixth Street, who was in the prisoners' box for disorderly conduct, as a man for whom Justice Ryan issued a warrant last February for robbing his father, Carl Ostrum, a piano maker, Feb. 23.

According to Hartigan, young Ostrum had been a wild boy. He went home the morning of Feb. 23 and told his father he had concluded to be good. The old man was rejoiced, and told the boy he would help him. With the son was a rough-looking man, whom he introduced as his friend. The two had drinks, and wanted the old man to join them. He declined. Then, it is alleged, the two jumped upon Mr. Ostrum and stole his watch and money.

Ostrum produced a warrant, which was given to Hartigan, who could not find the young man. The latter kept out of the way until Saturday, when a policeman found him fighting with a fellow named Tarpey. Magistrate Kudlich fined Ostrum $3 for disorderly conduct and committed him for examination to-day on the warrant.

Broker W. C. Crollius Accused.

E. Wells Sackett, a retired merchant of 330 Lenox Avenue, was a complainant yesterday in the Harlem Police Court against William C. Crollius of 1,822 Park Avenue, senior member of the brokerage firm of Crollius & Co.

Crollius was charged with hypothecating $450 worth of Northern Pacific bonds which Sackett gave him on June 17 to sell. The bonds were to be sold at a certain figure, but they afterward decreased in value. Mr. Sackett believes the bonds were hypothecated at the greater figure and that Crollius has the proceeds.

Magistrate Simms held Crollius in $2,000 bail for examination.

Accused of Killing Humbert.

James Van Nostrand, conductor, and James McDonald, engineer, of the Long Island Railroad train which ran over and killed Edward Humbert, an octogenarian, at Atlantic Avenue and Chestnut Street, Brooklyn, Saturday evening, were arrested yesterday and held for homicide.

TO RECEIVE THE VETERANS

The German-Americans Will Be Greeted with All Honors.

THE NUMBER SMALLER THAN EXPECTED

Evidence that Alsace and Lorraine Are Fast Becoming Thoroughly German in Their Sentiments.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Misled by the exaggerations of the American newspapers, which represented that about 2,000 German-American veterans of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 were coming here to take part in the fêtes commemorative of that conflict, the German officials, acting under the orders of the Kaiser, prepared to give them a reception which should be of a national character. The Emperor expected that about two regiments of these veterans would parade before him, and would have made a special occasion of his reception of them. Official information has since been received, however, which shows that the promised 2,000 men have dwindled down to about 210.

Although the official and public reception of these veterans will be of the most cordial character, the officials feel that their small number will not justify a national demonstration in their honor, and the programme contemplated will in consequence be very much modified. Nevertheless, all Germany knows that the German-American veterans represent an immense mass of the men who fought in the war of 1870 that are now in America and will accord to each and every one of them a splendid reception. It is proposed by the Berlin city authorities that the veterans shall first parade before the United States Embassy, as a mark of recognition of their transfer of citizenship, but a final decision upon this question has been reserved.

In the meantime it has been definitely arranged that the veterans arriving at Bremerhaven shall be welcomed by the local Krieger Verein (War Society,) upon which occasion a festival march especially composed by Conductor Kalbitz of Chicago will be played as the men disembark. The veterans will then march through the city to the Warriors' Memorial Monument, where they will deposit wreaths. From the monument they will march to the Burger Park, where they will be entertained at a special concert, and later at a banquet. The park will be gorgeously illuminated and no pains will be spared to make the occasion a memorable one. Each veteran will also receive a memorial medal from the Bremen Senate.

Upon the arrival of the veterans in Berlin, United States Ambassador Runyon will deliver to them a speech in reply to an address which will be presented to him by the veterans. In his speech Mr. Runyon will receive the men as citizens of the United States, and not as societies of German soldiers taking part in the fêtes commemorative of the war of 1870. This will involve a delicate task, inasmuch as the Ambassador will have to avoid wounding the feelings of the French, and consequently it will be necessary for him to make very diplomatic reference to the occasion of their coming, failure to mention which would, on the other hand, be extremely likely to offend the Germans. The American veterans, throughout their stay in Germany, from the moment of their landing, will be the guests of the German veterans.

Since the celebration of the various events of the war of 1870 began, nothing has so strengthened the assurance of the German public that German command of the Reichsland is a proper safeguard against the recurrence of war between Germany and France as the testimony given by the French press in regard to the progress of the change of feeling which has developed in Alsace. The French press, unhampered by German police, have instituted free inquiry, and their own reports of their investigation are now reproduced here. The correspondent of the Paris Matin sent to his paper a report of an interview with the Alsacian member of the Reichstag, Abbé Guerber, who has for years been a bitter opponent of German absorption of the Reichsland provinces. M. Guerber says: "We accept the accomplished facts with the reluctant conviction that it would do no good to nourish hopes of restoring the Reichsland to France. Come what may, France will be beaten and crushed. Germany will never assent to the abandonment of an inch of the territory of the Reichsland."

M. Petri, Deputy from the Strassburg District to the Landesausschuss, similarly advises his French friends to accept the facts as they are. "The hour of resignation has htuck," says M. Petri. "Strassburg has even prosperity under the German régime such as she had never known under the French. A majority of the inhabitants of the Reichsland now wish to maintain the status quo."

M. Zorndo Butach, an Alsacian member of the Reichstag, says: "Just now official opinion is less worth observance, but it is still worth something, as it is comparatively untainted politically. The Alsacians have no complaint to make of their treatment at the hands of Germany. We have done nothing to become Germans, but we don't want to become French at the expense of war."

The sum of the whole testimony gathered by the French press is that the Reichsland will be reconciled with Germany, purely German in sentiment and aspirations.

The celebration of greeting to the delegates to the Catholic Congress, which will begin its sessions in Munich to-morrow, was held in the Festival Hall, City Brewery, in that city, this evening. Count Preysing proposed a toast to the Pope, (Dom Capitular,) Herr Stiglohr toasted the Prince Regent of Bavaria, and Rathscouncilor Rumps toasted the Emperor. The Burgomaster delivered an address of welcome to the Congress on behalf of the City of Munich.

Included in the list of speakers before the Congress is Herr Schirmer, a locksmith, whose paper on behalf of Catholic workingmen's unions may be regarded as the most important utterance of the Congress. Count Zichy will speak upon the position of the Catholic Church in Hungary.

Ex-Chancellor Caprivi has invited the German-American veterans to visit him after their visit to Prince Bismarck. The veterans will be the guests of the Leipsic Central Veteranen Bund, except when they are in Berlin, where both the Leipsic Bund and the American veterans will be the guests of the Berlin Central Veteranen Bund.

Amid the general repose of European politics, due to the wholesale diplomatic vacation, the disturbing feature of events is the return of Prince Ferdinand to Sofia. Emperor William recently sent an agent to Sofia to report to him in regard to the connection of the Stolloff Government with the murder of ex-Premier Stambuloff. This official has reported that there is no possible chance of tracking the murderers while the Coburg-Stolloff régime is in existence. The legal court at Sofia, the agent says, has refused to hear any charges connecting Prince Ferdinand with the murder of Stambuloff, although the counsel representing the charges offered to call witnesses who would swear that the Coburger (Ferdinand) induced them to murder Stambuloff, the Prince's protector. Throwing off the last pretence of secrecy, Prince Ferdinand is now supporting the municipal authorities of Sofia in the action, ordering Stambuloff's widow to deliver to the police a ground plan of the house and a plan of the grounds of the estate left by her husband.

The heat has been almost beyond endurance throughout the week. Twenty soldiers were prostrated with sunstroke during a march from Zossen to Potsdam on Thursday, and three persons died in the streets of Berlin from the effects of the heat.

Ex-Chancellor Caprivi dined on Thursday with Mrs. William Walter Phelps, widow of the former United States Minister to Germany, at the Hotel Bristol. The only persons present were the ex-Chancellor, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. von Rottenberg, her daughter; Miss Boardman, and Dr. von Rottenberg. Count Caprivi said that he was now feeling happier than he had ever felt in his life. He had been greatly rejoiced, he said, at receiving a telegram from the Emperor on the anniversary of the battle of Gravelotte. He expressed himself as having been perfectly contented in his retirement at Skal, where he was in daily companionship with two old comrades, who, like himself, had definitely resigned, especially from the game of politics.

A riot between soldiers and civilians occurred in a dancing saloon in Spandau Friday night. The girls present preferred the company of the soldiers, and this was resented by the civilians. The soldiers drew their swords, and the civilians used glasses and chairs as weapons. In the mêlée the orchestra stand was completely wrecked and the musicians were put to flight. The soldiers finally drove the civilians out. A number of the combatants were wounded, some of whom were conveyed to the hospital.

Leberecht von Kotze, formerly Chamberlain of the Emperor's household, has begun an action for libel and slander against Baron von Schrader. The case will be heard in October. On Aug. 18 the Emperor sent a pardon to von Kotze, who was confined in the fortress at Glatz, serving a three months' sentence for fighting a duel with Baron von Schrader. The pardon was granted in consideration of von Kotze's gallantry in the war of 1870, when he rode in the brigade of Bredow in the famous charge at Mars-la-Tour.

The Emperor has refused to include in the musical tattoo programme on Sedan Day his "Song of the Aegir."

Among the Americans here are Col. Jackson of Chicago, Senator Smith of New-Jersey, Messrs. W. Kingsley and Frederick Roosevelt of New-York, Mr. Summer Clarke of Peoria, Ill., and R. Ashton Lawrence and wife of Boston.

Ambassador Runyon and Mrs. Runyon will leave for Heringsort on the Baltic to join their daughter, Mrs. Hawkins.

TWO RIVER THIEVES CAPTURED

Charles and Frank Smith Were Rowing a Boat in Which Were 3,000 Pounds of Fine White Sugar.

The policemen on board the Brooklyn patrol boat, Judge Moore, captured two river thieves yesterday afternoon as they were about to land with a cargo of plunder at the foot of Harrison Street.

The prisoners were Charles Smith, thirty-five years old, of 166 Maiden Lane, and Frank Smith, forty years old, of 62 South Street, this city. Frank Smith has a record as a criminal, and is known as "Dutch Frank."

The two men were rowing a 19-foot boat which was loaded down to the gunwales with stolen sugar in bags. They were overtaken without much trouble and captured. They were taken to the Amity Street Police Station, where the sugar was removed in a patrol wagon.

It consisted of twenty-seven bags of fine, white, granulated sugar, weighing 3,000 pounds, and worth about $90. The prisoners declared that they had bought the sugar from a canal boatman in the Harlem River, but as it would have been impossible for them to have rowed so far with such a load without being swamped, it is believed they robbed some warehouse dock or vessel in the vicinity of Atlantic Avenue.

The prisoners were locked up and their boat was taken to the foot of Amity Street.

AUGUST P. WAGENER ROBBED

His Home in East One Hundred and Seventh Street Plundered Last Week.

The home of August P. Wagener, 77 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, was robbed last Thursday morning of $3,000 worth of goods. Mr. Wagener and his family were at their Summer home at Rockaway, and the burglars had everything their own way after they had entered the place.

The burglars drank ten quarts of champagne which they found in the cellar, and went to the second floor of the house, where they collected such things as they fancied. They were careful to turn to the wall ten ecclesiastical paintings, as though afraid to steal while the faces in the paintings were looking on.

Among the articles carried away were two sealskin coats, an astrachan cape, two sealskin hats, two satin wraps, a silver table set, souvenir spoons, old coins, a new dress suit belonging to Mr. Wagener, three suits of clothes he had never worn, and all the draperies and portieres in the house.

The burglars took a silver fox rug, a California blanket, and a silver loving cup which Mr. Wagener won in a contest to determine who was the most popular German in New-York. They also took a costume of a sharpshooters' society to which Mr. Wagener belongs, his uniform as adjutant of the Eleventh Regiment, and his uniform as a member of the Wagener Association.

All this booty was wrapped in newspapers and then put in pillow cases, so that it could be carried conveniently. Before going away the burglars rested on the shoe chairs in the parlors.

Having drunk all the champagne they got together two gallons of whisky and several kinds of wines, which they took along with the other plunder.

A child saw the basement door of Mr. Wagener's house standing open Thursday, and its parents reported the fact to the police.

DANIEL DUNBAR, HIGHWAY ROBBER

Took McGowan's Hat, Watch, and Money While the Victim Slept.

Daniel Dunbar, twenty-two years old, of 38 Sackett Street, Brooklyn, was locked up in the Amity Street Police Station yesterday for highway robbery.

James McGowan of 41 Sackett Street was seated on his front step

REALTY SALE TO-DAY.

The following sale of real estate at auction is set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, D. McLean Shaw, referee, 38 and 40 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 550 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 35 by 100.11, two three-story and basement brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment, $1,570.

City Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE AT $21,500.
NEW 20-FOOT THREE-STORY PRIVATE DWELLING; HAS LARGE PARLOR, FOYER HALL, DINING ROOM, BUTLER'S PANTRY, AND KITCHEN ON FIRST FLOOR; ESPECIALLY ARRANGED FOR HOUSEKEEPING WITH FEW SERVANTS; RESTRICTED BLOCK; WEST SIDE, NEAR 86TH STREET.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.
AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
Mortgage Loans Exclusively.
146 BROADWAY (cor. Liberty St.), NEW YORK.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED. Choice locations.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,
55 Liberty St.
800 Madison Avenue. 314 Columbus Avenue.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSES AND FLATS; ALL PRICES; WEST side; great variety.
STEVENS, Columbus Av., corner 93d St.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

A.—For immediate occupancy or Oct. 1, LORING, entrance, 2202 West 74th St., fronting Boulevard, West 74th St., Amsterdam Av. Six and seven large light rooms and bath; first-class service.

NEUFVILLE, 252, 254, 256 West 84th St. Seven rooms and bath; large, light, well-ventilated, decorated, steam-heated.

CARLOS, 230 West 76th St., southwest corner Boulevard. Seven rooms and bath; eight rooms and bath. Apply on premises or
J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near West 74th St.

PARTIES DESIRING A HIGH CLASS OF furniture usually sold for cash at first-class houses can secure some on a liberal credit system and no money down, if you are the right party. It is my desire to sell only good parties as class of furniture not suitable for installment houses generally, and if you will call or write to me I will guarantee perfect satisfaction.
W. G. BUTTERLY,
331 West 19th St.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Unfurnished flats to rent; all rooms light and open to outside air; owner resident.

ALMONT APARTMENT HOUSE, 73 WEST 88th.—Choice 7 rooms; hall boys; $40 to $60; splendid location.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

BEAUTIFUL OUTSIDE APARTMENTS.
Every room directly lighted.
Portsmouth and Hampshire, 38-50 West 9th St.
Elevators, steam heat, hallboys.
Rents, $900 to $1,500.

Also apartments, 6 rooms and bath, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two bachelors.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

THE "OSBORNE,"
57th St. and 7th Avenue.
Absolutely fireproof. Location unsurpassed.
Apartments of nine and twelve rooms.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS TO LET.—Two rooms and bath; parquet floors; open fireplaces; meals served in rooms if desired. Apply 5 East 59th St.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

New-Jersey Houses To Let.

TAKE NOTICE.
Handsome new four-story and cellar brick houses, $30 to $35 per month, at Broadalband Terrace, Pacific Av. and Lafayette St., Jersey City.

To Let for Business Purposes.

A LIGHT, HANDSOME SUITE OF OFFICES
KEMP BUILDING
Corner William and Cedar Sts.
Apply to Janitor on premises.

81 st ST., EAST, NO. 17.—Four-story, basement and cellar, high-stoop, stone front, 22 feet wide; suitable for business; immediate possession. MACLAY & DAVIES, 44 Pine St.

82 d ST. EAST, NO. 10.—Four-story, basement and cellar, high stoop, stone front, 22 feet wide; suitable for business; immediate possession. MACLAY & DAVIES, 44 Pine St.

Referees' Notices.

FOURTEENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM H. COCHRAN, plaintiff, against Remington Vernum and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of May, 1895, and entered herein on the 7th day of August, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment and order named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett and Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-ninth Street distant two hundred and sixty (260) feet and one-half (½) of an inch westerly from the northwesterly corner of Avenue A and East Fifty-ninth Street; running thence northwardly through the middle of the westerly wall of four hundred and twenty-seven (427) East Fifty-ninth Street and the line in continuation thereof, sixty-seven (67) feet five (5) inches; thence westwardly, parallel with Fifty-ninth Street, about twenty-four (24) feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Avenue A, twelve (12) feet five (5) inches to the middle of the westerly wall of a building known as number four twenty-five (425) East Fifty-ninth Street; thence still northwardly, along the middle line of the said wall and the same line in continuation thereof, sixty-five (65) feet one (1) inch; thence eastwardly, parallel with Fifty-ninth Street, about seventy-four (74) feet six (6) inches; thence northwardly, parallel with Avenue A, fifty-one (51) feet five (5) inches; thence westwardly, in a diagonal line, eighty-one (81) feet four and one-half (4½) inches; thence southwardly, parallel to Avenue A, one (1) foot three (3) inches; thence westwardly, on a diagonal line, nineteen (19) feet; thence southwardly, in a diagonal line, along the line formerly known as Mount Vernon property one hundred and forty-four (144) feet eleven (11) inches to the point on the northerly side of Fifty-ninth Street distant two hundred and ninety-six (296) feet and three and one-half (3½) inches easterly from the northeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street and First Avenue, and thence eastwardly, along Fifty-ninth Street, fifty-five (55) feet eight (8) inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, August 23rd, 1895.
ROBERT D. MURRAY, Referee.

SHERMAN EVARTS, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 52 Wall Street, New-York.
au26-2aw3w&s17

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—WILLIAM M. EVARTS, plaintiff, against JOHN CASEY and Kate Casey, his wife; William I. Preston, and John H. Hankinson, defendants.—Action No. 1.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered herein in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 23rd day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Rooms, number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett and Company, auctioneers, premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-ninth Street distant one hundred and six feet five and a half inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Avenue A and Fifty-ninth Street; running thence northerly, parallel with Avenue A, one hundred and forty-four feet eleven inches; thence westwardly, on a line parallel with Fifty-ninth Street, about seventy-four feet six inches to a point where said line would be intersected by a line in continuation of the middle line of the westerly wall of the building known as four hundred and twenty-five (425) East Fifty-ninth Street; thence southwardly, along the line in continuation of the middle line of said wall and the said middle line of the said wall, forty and four-tenths feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Avenue A, twelve feet and five inches; thence eastwardly, on a line parallel with Fifty-ninth Street, about twenty-four feet, to a point where said line would be intersected by a line in continuation of the middle line of the westerly wall of four hundred and twenty-seven (427) East Fifty-ninth Street; thence along the said last-mentioned line and the middle line of the said wall about sixty-seven feet five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-ninth Street, and thence eastwardly, along the same, fifty-four feet seven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, August 23rd, 1895.
ROBERT D. MURRAY, Referee.
SHERMAN EVARTS, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 52 Wall Street, New-York.
au26-2aw3w&s17

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN AND FOR the City and County of New-York.—MARGARET M. HAYWARD and others, plaintiffs, against HERMAN FRANK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 15th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 15th day of August, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by Bernard Smythe, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said One Hundred and Ninth Street and the First Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with said First Avenue two hundred and one feet and ten inches, more or less, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and again parallel with said First Avenue two hundred and one feet ten inches, more or less, to the northerly side of said One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 23d, 1895.
R. M. S. PUTNAM, Referee.
ALFRED McINTIRE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 320 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, September 5th, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, August 15th, 1895.
R. M. S. PUTNAM, Referee.
ALFRED McINTIRE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 320 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

Surrogate Notices.

LEE, MATTIE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTIE B. LEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at his office, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3rd day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of July, 1895. ROSWELL P. HUBBARD, Executor. JOHN H. COLE, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall St., N. Y. City. jy29-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL FRANK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Wm. Hildreth Field & Deane, 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of March, 1895. ZOE MARY DEANE, MARY M. E. DEANE, Executrices. WM. HILDRETH FIELD & DEANE, Attorneys for Executrices, 237 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. mh11-1aw6mM

COSTALES, ROSA MARTINEZ Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSA MARTINEZ Y COSTALES, also called Rosa Martinez y Costales Viuda de Tuamavar, late of the City of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of July, 1895. PEDRO R. DE FLOREZ, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway, New-York City. jy23-1aw6mM

Surrogate Notices.

DONNELLON, JOHN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God, free and Independent, to John J. Donnellon and Thomas E. Donnellon, in their own right, and as executors of John Donnellon, deceased, and to the infants Joseph, Mary, and Catherine Donnellon, and to the creditors William H. Barnes and Joseph Garry, executor, and all unknown creditors of John Donnellon, deceased; in matter of application of Patrick Gaffney, for distribution of surplus money arising from foreclosure of mortgage on real estate of John Donnellon, deceased, send greeting. You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New-York on the 24th day of September, 1895, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there pursuant to an order entered in the above proceedings on the 22d day of June, 1895, to show cause, if any you can, why the prayer of the petition of Patrick Gaffney should not be granted and decree entered for the distribution of the funds in said proceedings mentioned, to the petitioner and other persons entitled thereto, and for the further relief asked for; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed; or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WESTMORELAND D. DAVIS, Attorney for petitioner, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
au19-1aw4wM

PYNE, PERCY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PERCY R. PYNE, late of Riverdale, in the City and County of New-York, deceased, to present and exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1896.—Dated New-York, July 3rd, 1895. ALBERTINA S. PYNE, M. TAYLOR PYNE, PERCY R. PYNE, Jr., ALBERTINA T. RUSSELL, Executors, &c. HENRY N. TIFFT, Attorney for Executors, Nos. 11 and 13 William St., N. Y. City.
jy8-1aw6riM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURISTON W. WINCHESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Boorаem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of June, 1895. ELIZA S. WINCHESTER, THOMAS E. SLOAN, Administrators. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Att'ys for Administrators, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City.
jel0-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE CLARKSON GEOFFROY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 66, Times Building, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1895. NICOLAS GEOFFROY, Administrator, &c., &c. FETTRETCH, SILKMAN and SEYBEL, Room 66, Times Building, N. Y. City, Attorneys for Administrator. je5-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE WITT C. HAYES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, office of Dos Passos Brothers, No. 15 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of April, 1895. JOHN R. DOS PASSOS, EUGENE D. HAYS, S. J. LEE, HENRY R. BEASLEY, BROWNE, Executors. DOS PASSOS BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Broad Street, New-York City.
ap15-1aw6mM

BOSHER, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles H. Bosher, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of R. T. Wilson & Co., No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of April, 1895. MARY C. BOSHER, Executrix. LARNED, WARREN & KAY, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 170 Broadway, New-York City. ap15-1aw6mM

ZOLLIKOFFER, OSCAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Oscar Zollikoffer, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 4 Irving Place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of July, 1895. OSCAR ZOLLIKOFFER, Administrator. Francis B. Chedsey, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, New-York City.
jy15-1aw6m

BOEHMER, MARTHA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. BOEHMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1895. WILLIAM C. COMPTE, Jr., Executor. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executor.
au19-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAURA MARTINEZ SYLVESTER GARCIA, late of the City of Nice, France, also known as Laura Garcia de Odero, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of July, 1895. MARGARET J. FRANKLIN, Executrix. Francis B. Chedsey, Attorney for Executrix, 280 Broadway, New-York City.
jy15-1aw6m

LAWRENCE, JAMES G. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. K. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1895. CATHARINE AUGUSTA LAWRENCE, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix. 54 William St., N. Y. au19-1aw6mM

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD O'GORMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of R. & E. J. O'Gorman, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of April, 1895. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Jr., EDWARD J. O'GORMAN, Executors.
ap29-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE WITT C. HAYES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, office of Dos Passos Brothers, No. 15 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of April, 1895. JOHN R. DOS PASSOS, EUGENE D. HAYS, S. J. LEE, HENRY R. BEASLEY, BROWNE, Executors. DOS PASSOS BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Broad Street, New-York City.
ap15-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HAGGART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Theo. N. Melvin, at No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of March, 1895. MARY E. MELVIN, Administratrix. mh11-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH DE QUIMBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 115 West 88d Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1895. WALDO H. JORDAN, LOUISE JORDAN, Executors. je10-1aw6mM

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 31 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam"); at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Ancona, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 10 AM for La Plata Countries, per steamship Eastern Prince, (letters must be directed "per Eastern Prince.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Sama, via Limon; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 1 PM for Cienfuegos, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Santa Martha, per steamer from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Stone; at 4 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Roman Prince, (letters must be directed "per Roman Prince"); at 5 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Maidinas; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Elliot.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Santiago, per steamship Panama, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Panama"); at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Advance, (letters must be directed "per Advance"); at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para.")

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Sorrento, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Sorrento"); at 8:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevellus, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Costa Rica, and Bluefields, per steamship Adirondack; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia"); at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamer sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. *8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, from Vancouver, close here daily up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 17 and up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.
CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

ANCHOR LINE.
United States Mail Steamships for
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.
Anchoria, Aug. 31, 2 PM Furnessia, Sept. 21, 1 PM
Ethiopia, Sept. 14, 1 PM Circassia, Sept. 28, 1 PM
Cabin, $45; second cabin, $25. Steerage, $15.
S. S. City of Rome, Sat., Sept. 7, 1 P. M. Saloon, $50; 2d cabin, $25 & $30. Steerage, $17.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE
Germanic, Aug. 28, noon Germanic, S. 25,11:30AM
Teutonic, Sept. 4, 6 A M Teutonic, Oct. 2, 4 PM
Britannic, Sept. 11, 10AM Britannic, Oct. 9, 9 AM
Majestic, Sept. 18, 4 PM Majestic, Oct. 16, 3 PM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MATLAND KERSHAW, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF WARNER-KERSHAW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Massachusetts, Aug. 31.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents.
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE,
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam,
via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
SS. SPAARNDAM..SATURDAY, Aug. 31, 1 P. M.
SS. VEENDAM..SATURDAY, Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45, $55; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot....Sat., Aug. 31, noon
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebœuf...Sat., Sept. 7, 5 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached to special trains Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE.....Monday, Aug. 26
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Aug. 28
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Aug. 30
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jack'ville, Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston, T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $80 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Havel, Tu., Aug. 27, 9 AM Lahn, Tu., Sept. 10, 8 AM
Saale, Sat., Aug. 31, 8 AM Fulda, Sat., Sept. 14, 9 AM
Saller, Thu. Sept. 5, 11 AM Spree, Tu., Sept. 17, 5 AM
Trave, Sat., Sept. 7, 9 AM Ems, Sat., Sept. 21, 9 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
*Werra, Sat., Sept. 7, 10 AM Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, M
*These steamers touch at NAPLES.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Sep. 5, 5 P. M. A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM
Norm'nia, Sept. 12, 11 AM Norm'nia, Oct. 10, 11 AM
F. B'mar'k, Sept. 19, 11 AM F. B'mar'k, Nov. 21, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE TO Paris. WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6¼ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*F. Bismarck....Oct. 16. †Fulda.....Nov. 16.
†Kaiser W. II..Nov. 2. *Columbia.....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6. †Ems.....Nov. 30.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.
N. German Lloyd S. S. Co. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
PARIS.....Aug. 28 PARIS.....Sept. 18
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 4 ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 25
NEW-YORK.....Sept. 11 NEW-YORK.....Oct. 2
RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
NOORDLAND.....Aug. 28 FRISLAND.....Sept. 11
KENSINGTON..Sept. 4 SOUTHWARK..Sept. 18
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 9 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Aug. 31, 1 P.M. Etruria, Sept. 21, 8 A.M.
Umbria, Sept. 7, 8 A. M. Campania, Sept. 28, noon
Lucania, Sept. 14, M. Umbria, Oct. 5, 3 P. M.
EXCURSION RATES.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 10, 10 A. M.
SERVIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 24, 10 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40 and $45, according to location; accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Oct. 1, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Oct. 12, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hasnagen, E. A. S.F. Keer, 317 R'way. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R. C. C. & P. R. R., 353 R'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
For BOSTON, WORCESTER, WHITE MOUNTAINS, THE NORTH, AND EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Connecting trains leave wharf Providence 9 A. M. due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6: